BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXIII.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1823. [NUMBER 1619.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the Bombay Courier, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st September 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCLAMATION.

KAL SHASTREE, the Shastree of the Adawlut in Candeish, having been found guilty of procuring a forged Sunnud to be made for the purpose of defrauding the Revenue, and of having actually received a sum of money, under such Sunnud, has been dismissed from his situation; and the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to declare him incapable of again serving the Hon'ble Company.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. HENDERSON,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
30th August 1823.

જાહેર નામુ

શરકાર દોલત મદાર કપની અંગરેજ બાહાદર એવું જે કાલ શાશતરી ખાનદેશની અદાલતનાં શાશતરીએ શરકારના ઐહુશુલમાં દગા બાજી કરવા શારુ ખોટી શનદ કીવી ને તેજ શનદ કુપરથી કાંઇ પૈજશા લીધા તે તપશીરમાં આવો તે શારુ કાલ શાશતરીને નોકરીથી બરતરફ કરીને હરત બંદેગાન આલી ૩ વરનર શાહેબ બાહાદરે હોશલમાથી કુકમ કરમાવેછે જે શાશતરી મજકુરને શરકાર કપનીનાં નોકરીમાં કરીથી રાખવો લાએક નથી—તારીખ 30 આગશટ શંને ૧૮૨૩ અંગરેજી *

A True Translation,
WM. SIMSON,
Act. Per. Sec. to Govt.

શ્રી
ક્યાણીરમ્સ

શરકારીરોશન મતર મંડેલની ઈંગ્રેજ યસદજીર ખીગાયર્સ ઈશાજીય મ યાનેયપકરમ મશરાખી છે પ્રાંત ઘેયછેશ છેખીર યપશતીચે શારખી યાણી શરકારી મખીલત છગા મ મવયામગી ગં ઘેગી ઇંજ્ય મેનુ પ શશા ઇયછેપસ્ય મણી છેપશ્ય ચેણ્યાચે કન્યાયાંત ખંડડન મ્યણુ ન મશરાખી યાજ ત્યા મેમગજી જીર મલજ છશ્રત ગપરપર શા યપયછજીર યાણી મેજ્ઞજીય યપક મર્યકીત યછે જે શાખી મજ્જર યાજ શરકાર મંડેલનીચે મેમગીત પુ ચ્છ ઠેપગે મજમ મ ગ તેગીછ ૩૦ મ છે યગષ્ટ ૭૧૮૨૩ ઈજ્ય ગ્રા છ ૨૩ ગીછેજ

A True Translation
WM. SIMSON
Act. Per. Sec. to Govt.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Monday next, the 8th Instant, being a Hindoo HOLYDAY, Gunesh Chouth, no business will be transacted at the Treasury.

J. BEST,
Sub-Treasurer.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
GENERAL TREASURY,
8th September 1823.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the General Sale of the Honorable Company's WOOLLENS, METALS, and OTHER STORES, will take place on Monday the 15th of this Month and continue for one week.

The Sale each day will commence at noon.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

E. E. ELLIOT,
Act. Warehouse Keeper.

BOMBAY,
GEN. SALE ROOM
5th September 1823.

જાહેર નામુ

એવુજે શરકાર કંપનીનો માલ બનાત તથા ધાતુ તથા બીજી જનશકે તેની વકરી દર મહીને થાએછે તે વકરી આચ મહીનાંમાં તારીખ ૧૫ વાર શોમેને દીને થાશે તે એકકતા થ્રુકી તે વકરી ચાલશે * તે વકરી દર દીને બપોરની ચાલુ થતી જશે—તારીખ ૫ શેપતમબર શંને ૧૮૨૩ અંગરેજી *

A True Translation,
WM. SIMSON
Act. Per. Sec. to Govt.

શ્રી
ક્યાણીરમ્સ

બેકીએ ભરમર મંડેલની ચા ઘમ પ ધાજી પ ઈતર ભાજર પ ચાની ઘરમ ગેન્યાંત પીમગીછે ત બ્રે તી પીમગી યામણીન્યાંત તા ગીછે ૧૮ બોમપગી છેઈજ પ છેમ ચાડડા બ્રેતે તી પીમગી ચાઈજ

પીમગી ઘરબીજ ણેપ્રછજી ચા બ્રોછેઈજ તેજીછે ૬ મછે બબ્રેંઘર ૭૫ ૧૮૨૩ ઈજ્ય

A True Translation,
WM. SIMSON,
Act. Per. Sec. to Govt

Advertisement.

WHEREAS in conformity with Article 13 of Rule Ordinance and Regulation III. of 1815, the Surveyor of Roads and Buildings has been authorized by the Court of Petty Sessions to point out and mark all such Cocoanut and other Trees growing near the Highways, as injure the Roads and endanger the lives of His Majesty's Subjects, in order that the said Trees be cut down and removed by the Owners, and the same having accordingly been so marked, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that if within Six Days from the date of this Notification the said Trees shall not have been cut down and removed, the same shall be forthwith cut down and removed by authority of the said Court, under the aforesaid Regulation.

By Order of the Court of Petty Sessions

WM. FENWICK,
Clerk.

BOMBAY,
PETTY SESSIONS' OFFICE,
1st September 1823.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી ખુંબજનાં ફોરટ પીટીશેનનાં કુકમથી એનો કલારક મીશતર વીલીઅમ ફેનવીક જાહેર કરેછેજે શંને ૧૮૧૫ નો કાએદો ૩ પાલીશીનો તેમાંની કલમ તેર મીનાં ભર કુકમથી ફોરટ પીટીશેનર ના ખલાસી તથા રશતા તથા જમારતો તપાશનાર જજ નેરને ખખતી આર આપેએછે જે જે ફોજ નાં નારીઅલીનાં તથા બીજાં મોટાં જાહા ડો જે કંજ રશતાનાં નજીક હોએ તેથી રશ તા તથા બાદશાહી રજએત લોકોને જલલ થાએછે તે કાપવા શારુ નીશાની કરે તે પરમાણે એ જજનેર તપાશનારે તે જાહાડા ઉપર નીશાની કીધીછે તે શારુ કમણાં ખ બર આપીએચજે એ છાપીને જાહેર કરે મા પછી દીન ૬ માં એ રીતનાં નીશાની કીધેલાં જાહાડે એનાં ધણીએ કાપીને લ જજવાં અગર નહી લજજશે તો ઉપર લખે લા કાએદાનાં ભર કુકમ ફોરટ પીટીશેનનાં કુકમથી કાપી લજજશે *

તા ૧ લી શપતેમબર ૧૮૨૩

શ્રી
કે ઘર છેતોં

કેજીએ ગ્રેઈ બીજીએજચે ક્રમસ પક્ષ બીઈજ્ઞ ગ્રેજણીઈમ બીજી જચા મન્નર્મ મણીર મગતોષે ૬ ૧૮૧૬ ચા મણ્ય પાઉલીચા ૩ મજ્ઞ ૧૩ પેં ત્યા ઘરક્રજમ ગ્રેઈ બીજીએજચપક્ષે યાણી ઈંજરતી પ રબ્તે તપા ણાર ઈંજનેર યાજ ક કેલ્યાર છીજ્ઞ ઘઈંતો રબ્યા પ ક્ષ ડ પ ખેંગે ઈંજર ઝાડે ઘંક જ્યાજ મણ્ય ઉતરજ્ઞ છેત કજ્યાજ ત્ય ઝાડાપર તોડાચી નીશાણી મન્ન બી ગ્રેપર ત્યા ઝાડાચે ઉન્યાની તી ઝાડે મણુજ્ઞ ન્યાંતે ધણી ત્યા ઝા ડાપર બીજીએજચે ધન્ન પ્રપણ નીશાણીતે ગ્રેઉ ધઈ યાત્તપ કે ઘર છેતો કેજીએ પર ઉણીએઉ ઝા ડેં બે છાજ્ઞે છીપજ્ઞ પાછીજ્ઞ મા ઘ છીપજ્ઞચે ધંત મણુજ્ઞ ન મેજ્યાજ ગ્રેઈ બીજીએજચે ધન્નેપક્ષ ઉણી ષેજ્યા મણંક્યા ઘરક્રજમ મણુ જ્ઞ મેતીજ્ઞ તાજીજ ૧ ૭૮૪૧૬ ૧૮૨૩

Notice is hereby given,

IT appearing that Rule Ordinance and Regulation I of 1818, repealing Rule Ordinance and Regulation II of 1815, and providing for widening the wheels of Carts Hackeries and other Native conveyances, has never been regularly enforced; although the said Rule Ordinance and Regulation was passed in Council the 18th day of February 1818, and duly published and registered in the Court of Recorder of Bombay on the 12th day of July 1819, it is hereby publicly notified, that if on or after the 1st October 1823 next ensuing, any of the Vehicles provided for in the said Rule Ordinance and Regulation I of 1818, be found on the public Roads with wheels of a less breadth than those therein specified, or without being numbered; the person or persons to whom they belong shall be fined for every such offence a sum not exceeding fifty at the discretion of the Court, one moiety of which shall be given to the informer, as that Rule Ordinance and Regulation directs.

By Order of the Court of Petty Sessions

WM. FENWICK,
Clerk.

BOMBAY,
PETTY SESSIONS' OFFICE,
1st Sept. 1823.

ખબર દીધાથી આપીએચજે

શ્રી ખુંબજનાં ફોરટ પીટીશેનનાં કુકમથી એનો કલારક મીશતર વીલીઅમ ફેનવીક જાહેર કરેચજે એ શાકિબોની જરમાંહાં આવીકુછે જે શંને ૧૮૧૮ નો કાએદો ૧ પાલીશીનો ફોશલવાલાએ ૪૨ માંની ૧૦ તે તે મધે શંને ૧૮૧૫ નો કાએદો ૨ પલીશીનો ૨૬ કીધેછે અને તેમાં ગાડાં તથા રેકેકલા તથા બીજાં એ ગાંમનાં લોકોનાં બારકરનાં પજકાં પોલાં કરવા શારુ કરમાવે એ હતો તે ૧૮૧૬ નો કાએદો ફોશલવાલાએ તારીખ ૧૮ મે ડેમબરવ રી ૧૮૧૮ ને દીને જાહેર કીધો હતો અને શ્રી ખુંબજ નં રીકારડર ફેરતમાં તારીખ ૧૨ મી જુલાઇ ૧૮૧૯ ને દીને નેધેલો હતે તે જી થ્રુકી ચલ વે એ નથી—તે શારુ કમણાં કુ ધાડી જાહેર ખબર શરવે લે કોને આપીએ ચજે શંને ૧૮૧૮ નો કાએદો ૧ પાલીશીનો જે રીતે પગડાં પેલાં કરવા શારુ કરમાવે એ હતો—તે રીતે કમણાં તે મે કોએ કુપર લખે લાં બારકરોનાં પજકાં પોલાં કરીને ચ લાવવાં—અને તારીખ ૧ લી અકટોબર ૧૮૨૩ ને દીનથી બરકશે નાં પજકાં એ છે પોલાં હશે અગર નંબર વગરે મોટાં રશત કુપર બારકરો ચલશે તે તેનાં ધણીએ ૨ ધણીએ પાશે થી જોરત પીટીશેનનાં કુકમથી જે તકશીર બાબત કુપીયા ૫૦ થ્રુકી દંડ લેશે—અને તે મધેથી જે રીતે કોશલવાલાએ પલીશીનાં કાએદામાં કર માવીકુછે તે રીતે જે કોઇ લાવીને જકોર કરશે તે ધરીને દંડમાંથી અરધો લાગ મલશે

ત ૧ લી શપટેમબર ૧૮૨૩

શ્રી
કે ઘર છેતોં

કેજીએ બીઘઈચે ગ્રેડત બીજી બેબજચે કુકમપક્ષ બીજીબેબજચા મન્નર્મ બેઈજ્ઞ ગ્રેજણીઈમ મણીર મગતો કેજીએ ત્યા ગ્રેઈપક્ષાંચે ઘ ઘરેજ છેતેંની પાઉલીચા મણ્ય ૧૭ ૧૮૧૮ ઈંગ્રેજી ગ્રેઈજ્ઞજીય મ ર્યકીજ્ઞ ઘઈ ત્યાંત પાઉલીચા મણ્ય ૨ ૭૮ ૧૮૧૮ ચા રબ્ય મેજ્ઞ ઘઈ યાણી યા ગાંપચે ગ્રેમાંચ્યા ગાડ્યા પ ચેનજેપ ઈતર ઘરમજેં યાંચી ચા પે સંઘ મજ્ઞપયા મગીતાં તો મણ્ય જ્ઞ મર્યકીજ્ઞ ચેતા તો ધમાડી ચા ધત મણી તો મગેં તાજીજ ૧૮ ગ્રે ઘીપગી ૭૮ ૧૮૧૮ મઈ મણીર મે જ્ઞ ચેત ૧૨ બી

ચાલ્લપ પુઢ્ચા લેચડેં મગીર્ મર્ગ
તો યે યા પાઉગીચા પ્રણ્ણ ૧ ૭૯
૧૮૧૮ ચા યંત મગીર્ મેર્યે છે
નેં ત્યા ઘર્કુજમ્ન ઘર્ યેત ઘ
ર્પ્રણ્ણચે ચાપ્રચી ર્ંણી યેતે ઘ
પ્રવેઘર્ચે તાગીપે ૧ ૭૫ ૧૮૨૩
લેપ્રમંત ઘગર્ યંઘર્ ઘ૭૪્યા૭ ઘ
ચાપ્રચી ર્ંણી પ્રની ઘ૭૪્યા૭ ત્યા
ઘર્પ્રણ્ણચ ઇંની ઘપ્રપ ઇન્યા પા
ગીપ ણોગીઉ૭૫ચે કુપ્રપ પલ્ય
યા ઘપ્રપ્રધાચ ચંડ ર્પ્રલે ૬૦
ચેતીપ ઘણી ત્યાગીપ ત્યા ર્તીને
પ્રેઉ૪પ્રપ્યાણી પાઉર્ગચે પ્રણપ્યાં
ત પ્રર્પિંચે ઘલે ત્યા પ્રત્યપે પ્રે
પ્રેણી ઘણુપ મગીર્પ્રગીપ ત્યા૭
ર્ંડાગીપ ઘધીમ્પાગ ચેતીપ તાગી
૬ ૧ ૬ઉર્ંઘર્ ૭૫ ૧૮૨૩

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the PACKETS which are now open at this Office for the reception of Letters to be transmitted to England by the Ship ERAILSFORD, will be closed on or about the 21st Instant.

G. A. C. HYDE,
Act. P. M. General.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE.
5th September 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On THIS DAY, the 6th Instant,
TO CLOSE DIFFERENT ACCOUNTS,

OIL FLOOR CLOTHS,

One Cloth measuring 22 feet in length by 18 feet in breadth.
One Do..... 35 " 6 In. Do. by 18.....Do.
One Do..... 22 " 6 " Do. by 18.....Do.
One Do..... 22 " 4 " Do. by 18.....Do.

SUNDRIES.

REGULATION Swords and Sabres, Holster Pistols—Globe Lamps 3r Size—Buttons—Mahogany Shaving Case—Glass Ware, Cut and Plain—Plated Table Candlesticks with Shades—India Table Shades—Chintz, Broad and Narrow of fine quality for Furniture—Gilt Moulding for Picture Frames—Ladies' Work Boxes—Morocco and Tunbridge ware, several pieces of China Black Silk Handkerchiefs—Tin Ware.

AND

A small Assortment of French Sattin, and Ribbons.

Bombay, 6th September 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT A
GODOWN
UNDER THE OFFICE OF
Messrs PEREIRA SOBRINHO & Co.
On WEDNESDAY next, the 10th Inst.,
THE REMAINING LOTS OF
THE LATE
LILLA FUQUERA'S
STOCK IN TRADE,
CONSISTING OF

MADEIRA Wine in Pipe and Bottles, Beer in Hhds and Bottles, Cyder, Perry, French Brandy, Gin, Rum, Sheraz Wines, Agoardente, Tamarind Jelly, Ginger Sweet meats, and a Lot of Empty Bottles.

Bombay, 6th September 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On THURSDAY the 11th Instant,
AT
MESSIEURS
LUGRIN, SON AND CO'S.
WA[illegible]
[illegible]eira in
[illegible]of

Bombay Amateur Theatre.

On WEDNESDAY the 10th Instant,
WILL BE PERFORMED THE
COMEDY
OF THE
SCHOOL OF REFORM,
TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED
THE FARCE OF
KILLING NO MURDER,

DOORS to be opened a ½ past 5 o'clock, and the performance to commence at ½ past 6 precisely.

Tickets and places to be had at the Theatre on Monday and Tuesday next.

Dress Boxes 8 Rs: Upper Boxes and Pit 6 Rupees: Gallery 4 Rs.

It is particularly requested that no money be offered at the doors.

GREEN ROOM,
5th September 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY the 15th Instant,
THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE
J. H. JONES, Esq.
CIVIL SERVICE
Deceased,
CONSISTING OF

A SELECT and valuable Library of English, French, Latin, and Persian Books, also the following articles if not previously disposed of by private bargain. An English made Camp Case containing sundry articles of Silver plate &c. complete: a double Barrelled Gun by Smith, and a pair of Pistols, by Abnell, both in Mahogany cases complete; immediately after the above Sale will be put up a Grey Arab Horse and a Pony.

N. B. Catalogues will be published.

Bombay, 5th September 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY the 15th Instant.
SUNDRY lots of Wearing apparel &c. property belonging to a Gentleman deceased.

Bombay, 5th September 1823.

MR. JOHN MITCHELL

COACH MAKER
HAS FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
VIZ.

ONE new handsome Europe built Barouche: any Gentleman wishing to display his skill at the whip, may now have an opportunity of driving from one of the first boxes ever seen in Bombay.

Price.....	Rupees	3,500
One Landau nearly new, Europe built,.....	"	3,000
One Barouche, second hand....	"	650
One Shigrampo, " Bengal... built to run with one Horse or two,.....		600

OF HIS OWN.

One New Chariot,.....		2,500
One Second hand Curricle or Buggy.		700

One———"Egg,——" formerly the property of the renowned Romeo Coates.

N. B. In the present Theatrical season, this vehicle may be an object with Amateurs.

Baboola, 5th September 1823.

LIQUORS AND SPIRITS.

BOMANJEE RUSTOMJEE has for Sale in his Warehouse adjoining the Shop of NOWROJEE JAMASAJEE in Medows Street, received by recent arrivals from England, and to be had at the following prices not under three dozen.

Barsac, ...	Rupees 28	per Dozen.
Port.....	20	Ditto.
Claret, ...	34	Ditto.
Vin de Grave,.....	28	Ditto.
Sherry, ...	21	Ditto.
Brandy, ...	15	Ditto.

Bombay, 5th September 1823.

IN THE PRESS

AND
PUBLISHING BY ORDER OF
GOVERNMENT
A
DICTIONARY
OF THE
MARATTA LANGUAGE
IN TWO PARTS.

PART I. CONTAINING MARATTA AND ENGLISH.
PART II. CONTAINING ENGLISH AND MARATTA.

BY
Major V. Kennedy,
OF THE
BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.
[illegible] *August* 1823.

ON SALE

AND MAY BE TASTED
IN THE
GODOWN
No. 8
IN
HENSHAW'S BUILDING
A FEW
HOGSHEADS
OF
ABBOTT'S
PALE ALE

RECENTLY LANDED AND IN EXCELLENT ORDER.
PRICE FIFTY RUPEES PER HOGSHEAD
APPLY
AT THE
GODOWN
OR TO
JAHANGHEIR AND NOWROJEE NASSERVANJEE
Bombay, 6th September 1823.

FOR SALE

IN
MESSRS. PRINSEP & CO.'S
GODOWNS
A CONSIGNMENT OF
SUPERIOR WINES
FROM
HARPER AND BELL,
ARRIVED PER
ROYAL GEORGE.

OLD Sherry in Butts, at 800 Rs. per Butt.

Superior Do. such as was sold last year at 900 Rs. in Calcutta, 860 Rs. per Butt.

Port in 3 and 6 doz. Chests at 20 Rs. per doz.

Ditto (Pints) in 6 & 12 doz. Chests at 12 Rs. per do.

Claret in 6 doz. Chests at 40 Rs. per do.

Bombay, 26th July 1823.

Burjorjee Framjee & Limjee Dadabhoy,

BEG to return thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen who have lately patronised their new Shop in Henshaw's buildings, and to inform them that on Wednesday evening next, they will close the same in order to assort the remaining articles into Lots to be sold by Auction at 11 o'clock on the following Saturday.

Bombay, 6th September 1823.

FOR SALE

AT
FRAMJEE COWASJEE'S
OFFICE,
A FEW
WHOLE AND HALF CHESTS
OF
CARBONELL'S
CLARET
LATELY IMPORTED
PER
EUPHRATES,
AT 45 RS. PER DOZEN
"Terms Cash."

AND ALSO,
AN ASSORTMENT
OF
PATENT CHAIN
CABLES
WITH APPARATUS,
FOR
VESSELS
FROM 50 TO 700 TONS
MEASUREMENT.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE SAME PERSON.

Bombay, 16th August 1823.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the GUIDE of the COMMERCE of BENGAL, are requested to send for their respective Copies to MR. ANDERSON'S Office, adjoining THE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIBRARY.—Mr. A. has also for sale a few spare Copies; Price half Bound Rs. 30.

Bombay, 3d September 1823.

FOR SALE

AT THE COURIER OFFICE.

BLANK Forms of Interest Bonds, Powers of Attorney, Respondentia Bonds on Goods, Do. on Block, Policies of Insurance on Goods, Do. on Block Bills of Lading.

TO
Parents & Guardians,

MRS. ANN BOYCE
WIDOW OF THE LATE
MR. C. B. BOYCE.

RESPECTFULLY begs to inform them, that she finds herself called upon to use her Industry towards the support of herself and the late Mr. WILLIAM BOYCE'S three Children, who have no one to look to for protection but herself. She intends to form an Establishment for a limited number of Children of both Sexes, Boys to the Age of 8 years and Girls at any Age. She pledges herself that her best endeavours shall not be wanting to merit the confidence of those who may favor her with it. The greatest attention shall be paid to her Pupils' Health, Comfort, Morals, and Education; she will teach the English Language, Writing, and the first Rules of Arithmetic, and to Young Ladies the usual Needle Work &c. Her terms for Boarding, Lodging, and Washing, with the above Branches of Education, will be 35 Rupees per Month,—each Pupil to be provided at their own expense, with a Silver Spoon, one Knife and Fork, a Mug, Cot and Bedding and Six Towels. Mrs B. has accommodation ready for the reception of three or four Pupils, and should an encrease take place she will take a suitable House for their accommodation. For Mrs. B's. present residence inquire at Messrs. LUGRIN, SON and CO. and address all Letters to their care.

Mrs. BOYCE feels herself already much indebted to public favor, and she hopes that the distressed situation in which she has been so very suddenly placed will not fail to recommend her to the continuation of a Public's favor so highly distinguished for their humane and compassionate feelings.

Bombay, 3d Sept. 1823.

تحفۂ القستان

FOR SALE

THE
TUHFA-E ELPHINSTONE,
OR
A GRAMMAR
OF THE
Hindustani Language,
BY
Mahomed Ibrahim Makbah,
MUNSHI;
Interpreter to the Hon'ble Court of Recorder.
REVISED BY
MAJOR KENNEDY,
PRICE 10 Rs.

Apply to PANDOORANG DALVIE, Head Purvoe at the Courier Office.

Bombay, 8th August 1823.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT JERONIMO GONSALVES, Portoguese inhabitant of Bombay, having proposed to mortgage his THREE HOUSES of chunam well covered with Tiles, No 8, 9, 10, adjoining the *Wittalwary*, situated in the Cart *Feloury* belonging to the *Brotherwood* of *S. P. S. Francisco*, of the Church of *N. S. de Esperança* of Bombay; any person or persons having any claim or demand or being otherwise interested therein are hereby requested to make known the same to MR. DOMINGOS DE MELLO, within fourteen days from this date, or else they will be excluded,—Bombay 6th Sept. 1823.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Saturday the 20th Instant at 4. P. M. will be put up for Sale by public Outcry a Piece of OART *Varaury* or *Gurvary*, situated at Girgon, belonging to the Estate of the late MR. SALVADOR BERNARDO TEXEIRA subject to a Pension to the Church of *N. S. de Esperanca* Bombay.

The outcry will take place on the spot.

Bombay, 5th Sept. 1823.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

THE PROPRIETORS
OF THE
ARGUS NEWSPAPER

RESPECTFULLY beg leave to acquaint their numerous Subscribers and the Public, that, in consequence of some unexpected and unlooked for impediments connected with the establishment of a new press, they have been compelled for a *short time* to defer the publication of their Journal. This delay, however, as it has arisen from circumstances purely adventitious, will enable them to commence their labours under more favourable auspices, and with greater advantage to the public, than they would have done had their first Number appeared on the day specified in the Prospectus. They will now be enabled to provide the public with a Journal which they conceive is much wanted, and which they believe will do some good. To the success of their design two things only are necessary—a good plan—and the competent execution of that plan; it's fortune, perhaps, depends principally upon the latter: if poorly conducted, or attempted with inadequate means it *must* fall to the ground:—no patronage however exalted can long uphold what is really contemptible. To put on an artful part to obtain no other than an unjust praise from the undiscerning is of all endeavours the most reprehensible.

Without descending to any observations which might be deemed offensive upon the character of individual Newspapers, the Proprietors cannot refrain from saying, that the *Indian* Press does not accord with the feelings, nor satisfy the wants and wishes of the most respectable parts of the community. Admirable as many of the Oriental Journals are, from the profound talent and recondite erudition of their Editors, they are much deteriorated, if not degraded, by rendering every article of a literary or critical nature subservient to the purposes of some political faction, or, to the prejudices of some interested feeling: when this is *not* the case they are then as frequently remarkable for a barrenness of subject, poverty of style, and paucity of original contributions. The PROPRIETORS will endeavour to steer clear of these quick sands; they will strive to establish a work of practical utility,—one that shall be distinguished by its honest fairness, its impartial liberality, and its sound and independent spirit—one that shall be entirely unconnected with party, and with the exception of the necessary foreign and domestic intelligence and passing events of the day, exclusively devoted to British & Foreign Literature; scientific information; the Drama; Poesy; and select and original correspondence.

The ARGUS will be printed in 4to, on good paper, and with a NEW TYPE, each number to contain from 12 to 16 pages of letter press in double columns, and forming at the end of the year a handsome and convenient book of reference and amusement.

Terms 10 Rupees per Quarter.

Subscriber's names will be received at MR. ANDERSON'S LIBRARY; there also, communications for the Editor, and Articles of Intelligence (post paid) will be gratefully acknowledged.

Gentlemen residing at Out Stations can remit the amount of their Subscriptions either through the pay-offices, or accompanying their orders with a reference to a house of Agency for payment.

Bombay, September 2d 1823.

Advertisement.

ANY person or persons having any claims or demands on the Estate of WILLIAM ATKINS, late Brevet Major General of the Honorable Company's Corps of Engineers on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, are hereby requested to bring forward the same for settlement to Mess'rs W. A. & E. C. MORGAN, Solicitors for FRANCIS WARDEN, Esq. one of the Executors of the said deceased, on or before the first day of October next, or in default of their so doing they will be precluded from recovering the same in Bombay, the said Executor after that time intending to remit the Balance of the Estate of the deceased remaining in his hands to England,

W. A. & E. C. MORGAN;
Solicitor to Francis Warden, Esquire.

BOMBAY,
3d September 1823.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JOHN HECTOR JONES late of Bombay Esquire, a Civil Servant on the Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to RICHARD WOODHOUSE of Bombay Esquire, Registrar of the said Court for the time being; all Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof; dated this 5th day of September 1823.

C A R D.

ANY Ship bound for England that may have occasion for a Portuguese Doctor well qualified, for a round voyage, may apply at the office of Messrs. LIMJEE BIJKAJEE & Sons.

Bombay August 22d 1823.

Advertisement

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of WILLIAM PARRY late of Bombay, Architect, deceased, may be granted to RICHARD WOODHOUSE of Bombay Esquire, Registrar of the said Court for the time being; all Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof: Dated this 5th day of September 1823.

BARODA RACES.

THE following Plan of Sport is published for general information, and the day fixed for the commencement of it is Monday the 10th day of February 1824.

FIRST DAY.

FIRST RACE.

A CUP value 100 Guineas presented by Colonel D. Prother, C. B. Commanding Baroda Subsidiary Force for Arabs carrying 9 Stone, that have never started for Plate, Purse, Cup, Match or Sweepstakes; *Heats* 2 *Miles*.

SECOND RACE.

A SWEEPSTAKES for Arab Horses weight for age, 600 Rupees from the Fund; 150 Rupees each subscriber P. P. 3 Horses, or no Race; *Heats* 1¼ *Miles*; open until Saturday the 8th February.

SECOND DAY.

FIRST RACE.

Wednesday February 12th 1824.

A CUP value 1500 Rupees presented by his Highness the Guicowar, for all Arab and Country Horses carrying 9 Stone, that have never won Purse, Plate, Cup, Match, or Sweepstakes; *Heats* 2 *Miles*.

SECOND RACE.

A GIVE and TAKE of 500 Rupees from the Fund and 75 Rupees each Subscriber P. P. *Heats* 1¼ *Miles*, for all Arab Horses, 14 hands to carry 8 Stone 7 *lbs.*; subscription open till 3 clock on the day before the Race takes place, after which the subscription to be doubled, as well as the entrance money.

THIRD DAY.

FIRST RACE.

Friday February 14th 1824.

A CUP value 100 Guineas presented by James Williams Esq. Resident at the Court of His Highness the Guicowar, for all Arab Horses, weight for age, 2 *Miles*; the winner of either of the above CUPS or any former Cup to carry 5 *lbs. Extra*.

SECOND RACE.

THE LADIES PURSE value 600 Rupees, *one* 3 *Miles Heat*, for all Arabs carrying 8 *Stone* 7 *lbs.* The winner of 1 Race to carry 3 *lbs. Extra*, of 2 Races 5 *lbs.*, of 3 Races 7 *lbs.*

FOURTH DAY.

FIRST RACE.

Monday February 17th 1824.

A PLATE value 1000 Rupees given by The Officers of the Staff at Baroda for all Arabs (carrying 8 *Stone* 7 *lb.*, *Heats* 1½ *Miles*) that have never started for Plate, Purse, Cup, Match, or Sweepstakes.

SECOND RACE.

A PLATE value 800 Rupees for all country Horses, weight for age, each Subscriber 50 Rupees; *Heats* 1½ *Miles*, 3 Horses or no race.

FIFTH DAY.

FIRST RACE.

Wednesday February 19th 1824.

THE BARODA TURF PLATE value 800 Rs., *Heats* 1½ *Miles*, free for all Arabs; weight for age.

SECOND RACE.

A BEATEN PLATE value 500 Rs.; for all Horses, that have saved their distance, weight for age, subscription 50 Rs. *one* 2 *Miles Heat*.

Mares and Geldings allowed 8 *lbs.*

Horses walking over the course for any of the Plates given by the Fund shall be entitled to only half the value.

15 Rupees to be paid by every Horse Mare or Golding as entrance for any Cup, Plate, Match or Sweepstakes, in addition to such as are specified on the list, and this sum to go to the fund.

The Races will take place in the morning.

The Horses to start for the first heat at sun rise, half an hour allowed between the heats, the Bugle to sound for saddling and mounting, and such Horses as are then at the post to be started.

None but Subscribers are allowed to enter Horses; and they must be *Bonafide* the property of the subscriber.

The same Horse will not be allowed to walk over the course for more than one Public Plate.

As the Baroda course is capable of being made one of the best on this side of India, and many promising horses are now with the Force, there is every reason to hope, that the ensuing races will be equal to any that have yet taken place upon the Bombay Establishment.

As the prospectus of the Baroda Races has now been in general circulation for some time, the Stewards have resolved that from this date, no smaller sum will be received as a subscription than 150 Rupees, and of 250 Rupees after the 1st of December next.

BYCULLAH STANDARD.

2 Years Old...	A Feather.	5 Years Old...	8 st... 5 lbs.
3 Ditto.....	7 st. 3 lbs.	6 .... Ditto. ...	8 st... 12 lbs.
4 Ditto.....	7 st 12 lbs.	Aged.....	9 st

The decision of the Stewards to be final.

THOS. CLIBBORN,
Sec. to the Race Meeting.

Baroda, August 26th 1823.

A CARD.

WE request our Advertising friends to send their orders for the insertion of advertisements as early in the week as possible. We cannot insure the appearance of any Advertisement that is not sent before 12 o'clock on Friday morning.—Advertisements requiring to be translated into the country languages must be sent before Friday.

Courier Office, 6th Sept. 1823.

Register of the Pluviometer at Bombay in August 1823.

	ESPLANADE. RAIN.		COLABA. RAIN.		MATOONGHA. RAIN.	
	In.	*Dec.*	*In.*	*Dec.*	*In.*	*Dec.*
August 1		22		21		10
2		52		24		58
3		20		17		30
4		13		03		06
5		22		22		03
6		—		04		03
7		15		21		34
8		30		33	1	61
9	2	53	3	80	4	76
10	5	74	5	63	6	04
11	1	25	1	50	1	40
12		22		13		22
13	2	96	2	41	4	70
14	1	01		33		81
15		48		66		76
16		11		20		12
17		21		15		24
18		21		27		54
19	1	03		63		34
20		—		06		08
21		—		06		12
22		07		06		25
23		03		35		11
24		63		68		32
25		39		58		22
26		59		78		60
27		16		25		07
28		13		17		26
29		02		06		09
30		—		06		—
31		19		24		37
Total.....	19	70	19	51	85	52
Total in June 21—76			22—35		23—43	
Do. .....July 15—96			14—15		18—13	
Do. ..... Aug. 19—70			19—51		25—52	
Present Total 57—42			56—01		67—08	

To

The Editor of the Bombay Courier.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

In your last number I observe a complaint, a grievous complaint of the dearth of news and the difficulty of compiling a newspaper in these newsless times. The apology for the absence of all amusing matter, (Heaven knows it was not misplaced) might, with great propriety, have been accompanied by a request * for communications from the learned, gay, satirical, and sententious of the various stations and services of the settlement. Such a call would, I doubt not, be productive of many an amusing, many an instructive article; and the example once fairly set, the bashfulness of the diffident would soon be overcome, while the *cacoethes scribendi* would quietly penetrate the remotest corners of the country. Let not a dearth of subjects be urged as an excuse for allowing the pen to lie idle in the standish: there is an old, and very applicable proverb about a will and a way.—An entertainment is never so barren of incident, as to preclude the possibility of making a paragraph: take an example.

"A Ball and supper was given, last evening by the bachelors. Dancing was kept up with spirit till a very late hour, and the greatest hilarity and good humour prevailed throughout. The room was prettily adorned with festoons, the taste of which (tho' an illnatured cynic compared them to strings of chillies hung to dry) was universally admired. The mazes of the ever-varying dance

"Eccentric, intervolv'd, yet regular,
Then most, when most irregular they seem."

were performed in admirable style, tho' divers observations were flying about of men dancing, as tho' their legs were borrowed for the occasion; others, as if treading on a hot iron; and a few with very tight breeches, as tho' they were trying to get into them.—A few white lies, on the occasion, will surely be pardoned, and wholly fictitious parties, like the above, answer full as well, and afford in the description as much amusement as real ones. Many of the every day scenes of those who mingle much in society might, with a little embellishment, be turned to very good account; as thus; "And who comes here, said a young lady in the room, looking towards the window, 'tis Maurice himself! lauk he'll expire;" And who is Maurice, thought I. He entered, a pale, thin, tall man, that looked like a resuscitated corpse. With a dowcast look, and something that was meant for a simper, but degenerated to a ghostly grin, he made his bow, and sat down:—Ah! sighs I, I love gravity, and I can perceive, by his countenance, that his conversation will be vastly edifying. A pause, and a very long pause ensued.—He only wants drawing out, thought I, and drew out my snuff-box, intending to commence acquaintance; but the wind anticipated me, for, just as I was preparing to offer him a pinch an unlucky puff carried a portion of the sternutatoric dust to the face of the pale visitor, who instantly commenced such a volly of sneezes, that I was seized with an involuntary fit of laughter, and in defiance of the laws of good breeding, rushed from the room.—Again, if any of your correspondents, or would-be correspondents, have a poetical turn, and are tired of composing couplets on the birth of a child, or the littering of a favourite bitch; sonnets to a Mistress, or her dog, and elegies on the death of a friend, or marriage of an acquaintance, it is easy to take any hackneyed theme, (even Buonaparte) and say, I "have lately seen an unpublished poem, entitled Napoleon, the concluding lines of which are,

"Yet months rolled on, & years on years had sped,
Ere burst the avenging bolt above his head!
I was on that field, that field whose name shall die,
But only die with fading memory,
I was on that field, were, from his myriad throne
The "Felon King", in fancied victory flung
His last defiance, deadly, stern, and high,
Prelude to ruin, wreck, and misery!
Why didst thou fly, Napoleon, why didst fly
Like recreant coward, and not rather die!—
A warrior wert thou,—why then sought you not
A warrior's pillow on that blood stained spot!
But thou art gone, thy haughty spirit fled,
Numbered thy name amid the mighty dead!
Peace to thy ashes! warrior, sleep thy sleep
Lulled by the dashing billows of the deep,
'Mid that lone isle, which fate had doomed to see,
Thy brilliant course that rolled triumphantly
Set, amid clouds that gathered dark around
And hold thy whitening bones within it's bound."

It strikes me, Mr. Editor, that, if you could establish a few Factories for news in this manner, you might fill your paper with details, fully as amusing as the dry political speculations of ranting Broughams, prosing Hobhouse, or multiplying and subtracting Hume; the sittings, debates, quarrels, fights, and riots of the French Chamberers; or the valiant resolutions, and little doings of the Spanish Cortes.

I am, dear Sir,
Your Obedient Servant
VANDAL.

26th August 1823.

* Our friend Vandal appears to have forgotten that this request was made a month ago.

ED.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 28th August 1823.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to give retrospective operation from the 1st August, 1822, to the General Order of the 14th Instant, fixing the allowances to be drawn by Regimental Commanding officers whilst absent from their Corps on duty or on leave.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 29th AUGUST 1823.

Mr Thos. Dickson having reported his arrival at this presidency on board the Licensed Ship Pyramus, viâ Madras on the 21st instant, and having produced a certificate of his appointment as a Cadet for the Infantry on this Establishment, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to admit him as such from that date, and to promote him to Ensign:—date of rank to settled hereafter.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 29th AUGUST 1823.

The leave of absence to Hyderabad, granted on the 5th May last to Lieutenant I. C. Peyton of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, is extended to the end of October next.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 3d SEPTEMBER 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Lieutenant John W. Lewis of the Regiment of Artillery to proceed to the Cape and eventually to Europe for the recovery of his health.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 4th SEPTEMBER 1823.

In order to ensure to the Sepoys of Hi[s] tan a secure [their savings] milies, the [pla]

manding Officer, and pay the amount to the Military Pay master who will credit the same in his accounts to "Bengal Presidency." The Pay master will then forward the remittance List to the Military Accountant here for transmission to the Military Accountant at Fort William, that payment may be made to the Person for whom the remittances are intended.

FORM

2d EXTRA BATTALION.

List of Remittances to Bengal in arrears for——and advance for——

No.	Rank and Names.	Subaltar (enter name.)	Amount.	To whom payable.	Where.	Enter the place of residence.
1			00	"		Enter the name of the Person to whom the amount should be paid.

(Signed) C. D. *Lieut. Col. Comnd.*

(Signed) A. B. *Adjutant.*

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH, 1823.

None of the expected Ships from England have yet made their appearance, & it is somewhat curious that the latest intelligence now in Bombay, from home, has reached us by the way of Batavia. The Ship Bombay arrived at that port in 82 days, bringing letters and papers from London down to the 19th of April. Extracts from private letters of that date have been received here by the way of Madras, but they contain no addition to the public intelligence already in our possession.

AMATEUR THEATRE.

We have already hinted to our readers the probability of an early performance of the "*School of Reform*" and "*Killing no murder*". It gives us pleasure now to be enabled formally to announce the evening fixed for the representation, and although but short notice is given, a crowded house may be confidently anticipated. To the present scarcity of public intelligence and absence of any subject which could keep interest alive, is to be ascribed the monotony of Bombay, and surely great cause have we to thank those public spirited gentlemen, who laying aside [illegible] weighty matters

"Come with gentle allies, jest and glee,
"To chase the demon of the clime, *ennui*".

We learn that in addition to the usual members of the *corps Dramatique*, we are to have the pleasure of hailing the return of some old stagers whom duty has long kept from the Presidency, and at the same time to congratulate the society on a further accession to the Dramatic strength, in the persons of some new votaries of Thalia.

Many of our readers are perhaps ignorant that the noted Mussulman reformer, Hajee Syud Ahmed Peer Zada, with a numerous party of followers, arrived lately from Mocha in the Arab Ship Mulk ul Bhur. This strange character has already acquired considerable celebrity at Calcutta, and it appears he had left that place in the begining of 1822, for the purpose of raising an army in Arabia, to return to India and drive the whole of the Christians out of this Country. It is mentioned that he received no encouragement from the Arabs, who only laughed at his pretensions to sanctity, and derided his visionary schemes. However here he is, with a train of about two hundred zealots, and ready, we presume, to execute his plan, although we have not discovered at what point his first attack is proposed to be made, nor do we know that any very formidable preparations have been made to oppose him.

The erection of a Penitentiary on this Island, which was alluded to in the Hon'ble the Recorder's charge to the Grand Jury at the last sessions, is now we are glad to learn, under the consideration of the Government; and as a receptacle of that description promises so much improvement to the present wretched system of imprisonment, we trust a proper building will soon be raised for the purpose.

We learn than an encrease of three, to the present number of Chaplains on this establishment, has been lately ordered by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

The Euphrates, Capt. Meade, for London, will proceed to sea we are told in the course of this day.

The Passengers proceeding to England by this Ship, are Mrs. Cogan, Mrs. Watson, Lt. Col. Mackay H. M. 67th Regt., Major Green H. M. 20th Regt., Capt. Waugh of the Bengal Establishment, Lieut. Cogan H. C. Marine, Lieut. Lewis Artillery, Lt. Oakely H. M. 20th Regt. Mr. Robinson & Mr. West.

EXCHANGE.

On London.....3 mo's...sight,...1 | 9 1 per Rupee...,
Calcutta, 80 days. ... 105 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras,.....do.....99 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable, 142 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas, Nominal,
Unremittable, 121 B'y Rs. do. do.

Spanish Dollars.....per 100—2 18 Rs.

ARRIVALS.—Surgeon M. Hewitt, 1st Bat. 5th Regt. N. I.
Captain Jervis, 3d Regt. Lt. Cavalry.
DEPARTURES.—Captain J. B. Sim.
Assist. Surgeon G. J. Griffith, B. E. Regt.

Nautical & Chronicle
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—None.
DEPARTURES—August 30th H. C. Timber Ship Ernaud, Captain David Jones, to Calcutta.
September 2d, Ship Neptune, Captain W. E. Edwards, to Calcutta

Passenger by Neptune.
Captain J. B. Sim.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—August 17th, French Brig L'Etoile, Captain Legour, from Isle of France 15th July, and Pondicherry 15th August.
20th, Ship Asia, Captain William Langley Pope, from Bombay 6th August.
22d, Brig Horatio, Captain J. Black, from Calcutta 1st July.
DEPARTURES.—August 18th, French Brig Entrepreneur, Captain Roquefeuil, for Calcutta.
19th, Ship Maitland, Captain W. Kinsey, for Calcutta.
20th, Ship London, Captain D. K. Brown, for Calcutta.
21st, Ship Cadmus, Captain A. Talbert, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Aug. 7th. American Ship Bengal, A. Heard, from Salem 3d May.
14. Ship Sun, J. Anderson, from Cape of Good Hope 22d June.
Do. Flora, James Sheriff, from Purmacoil 17th July, & Negapatam 2d instant.
Do. Duch Brig Favorite, J. A. Goldie, from Padang 21st July.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—Tuesday, 2d Sept. Lieut. Houghton of the Honorable Company's marine, to Miss Sophia Henshaw.
BIRTHS.—At Poonah, August 17th the lady of Dr. Charles Ducat. of a daughter.
At Bauj, on Tuesday the 19th ultimo the Lady of Lieut. Col. Mackenzie of a Son.
On the 1st Sept. the Lady of the late Capt. Johnson, of the Artillery, of a Daughter.
On Monday the 1st Instant, the Lady of Charles Keys Esq. Master attendant of the Hon'ble Company's Marine of a Daughter.
On Wednesday the 3d instant, Mrs. J. H. Young of a Son.
On Thursday evening the 4th instant, at Randal Lodge, the lady of Captain Bellasis of a daughter.
DEATH.—At Allepee on the 4th August, Fanny, the infant daughter of Captain Robert Gordon, of the Bombay Engineers.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On the 29th instant, at St. George's Church, by the Revd. W. Thomas Senior Chaplain, Major Conro, 12th Light Infantry, to Ellen Eliza, eldest daughter of D. Neale, Esq.
At Arcot, on Monday, the 11th instant, by the Revd. R. Smyth, Lieutenant L. M'Lean, 2d Bat. 6th Regt. N. I. to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Colonel A. M'Cally, Madras Establishment.
BIRTHS.—At Madras, on the 19th August, the lady of Wm. Scott, Esq. of a daughter.
At Vepery, on Wednesday night, the 20th instant, Mrs. Margaret Fitzgerald, of a Son.
DEATHS.—In Camp at Jaulnah, on the 3d June, T. W. Thomas, Esq. Assistant Surgeon 2d Bat. 24th Regiment N. I. attached to the Rifle Corps.
At Negapatam, on the 14th instant, of Apoplexy, Captain W. S. Smith, 4th Native Veteran Battalion.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.—On the 5th August, the lady of F. Nepean, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter.
On Saturday, the 9th August, Mrs. Joseph Elly, of a son.
DEATHS.—At Jubbulpore, on the 19th July, the infant daughter of Lieutenant M. Nicolson, aged 14 months and 6 days.
On the 1st August, at Mrs. Bean's Seminary, Miss Emma Williamson, eldest daughter of J. Williamson, Esq. of Malacca.
At Futtyghur, on the 2d July, Master Leopold, son of Leopold Dyce, Esq. aged 13 years.
On the 5th August, Captain John Pearson, of the Ogle Castle, aged 35 years.
On the 7th August, Mrs. Eliza McNeight, the lady of James McNeight, Esq. aged 38 years.
At Balasore, on the evening of the 7th Aug. after a short but violent illness, Eliza the wife of William Dent, Esq. of the Civil Service, (and only Daughter of Colonel Beaver,) aged scarcely 20 years.

MADRAS INTELLIGENCE.

MADRAS,—AUGUST 18, 1823.
Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper
On England—at 30 days' sight, 1s. 9d. per Madras Rupee.
at 90 days' sight, 1s. 9½d. per do.
at 6 months' sight, 1s. 10d. per do.
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 95 to 97 Sicca Rupee. per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 32¼ per cent. pm.
Unremittable nominal 10 to 12 „

Accounts have been received from the Camp of the Honorable the Governor, about one hundred miles from Madras. All the Party were in the best health—the weather had become delightfully cool; so much so as to admit of the Gentlemen not reaching their Tents before 10 o'Clock A. M. We trust some amelioration of the heat will soon take place at the Presidency, for the weather has been dreadfully oppressive of late. No rain has yet fallen.

Mad. Cour. Augt. 15.

The William Miles sailed on Thursday for Calcutta.

Passengers from Madras—Captain Dalgairns, A. D. C. to the Governor General, and F. M. Lewin, Esq.

The General Palmer is expected to be dispatched at the commencement of next month—and the Kains, about the same time.

[*Govt. Gazt. August* 21.

SEA SHARKS AND LAND SHARKS.—A melancholy instance of the frightful rapacity of a Shark occurred on Saturday morning in Madras Roads, which deserves to be recorded.—Mr. Hicks, lately from the Persian Gulph, was shipping a number of horses for Calcutta on board the Matilda—one of the horses becoming very unruly during the passage off, contrived to jump out of the boat and there being no means of saving him, except by towing him to the Ship, he was accordingly fastened to the stern of the boat and brought alongside the Matilda—on his arrival there one of the Lascars of the Ship jumped overboard to fasten the slings under his body, when he was instantly seized by the Sea-monster and carried under water—he came up however on the other side of the Ship (having passed under her bottom) and was rescued from the jaws of the Shark and brought on board, but he died in a few minutes having had the whole of the lower part of his body carried away—The horse was also attacked and nearly torn to pieces—his belly was ripped up and his body dreadfully lacerated—he was towed towards the shore in the hope of doing something to save him but the poor animal died before he reached the surf.—There are Land-monsters, however, who are even more detestable than Sea Sharks—a black bearded Arab, who was disappointed in obtaining the price he had expected for his horses at Madras, laid one of the finest of his animals deliberately down on the Mount Road a few days since and cut his legs off.

We trust the Scoundrel will be laid hold of by the Police.

CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills..... 3 0 per Cent
Do. on Govt. Bills of Exchange..... 2 8 ——
Interest on Loans on Deposit open date,.. 4 0 ——
Ditto 2 months certain..... 3 8 ——

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY]	CALCUTTA	SELL.
1 11*a* 1 11½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	11 ½ *a* 12

Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs. 92
Madras ditto. 94 *a* 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Mad. *Rs.*
BANK SHARES | Premium 68 to 70 per Cent.—nominal.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 14th 1823.

Buy.	Rates of Premium.	Sell
35 8	Remittable Loan.....	34 8
12 8	5 Per Ct. Loan	11 0

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS IS SUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA

Head Quarters, on the River, off Baugulpore.
28*th July*, 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following appointment, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

89*th Regiment.*

Lieutenant Edward Kenny to be Adjutant, vice C. S. Naylor, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

The Leaves of Absence granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General the Hon'ble Sir Charles Colville, to Lieutenant and Adjutant McPherson, and Lieutenant C. McPherson, both of His Majesty's 67th Regiment, to proceed to Europe on Medical Certificate for the recovery of their Health, and to be absent on that account for 2 years from the date of Embarkation, are confirmed.

Lieutenant Vaughan will act as Adjutant to the 67th Regiment, during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant McPherson, or until further Orders.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

11th Drags.—Lieutenant Mulkurn, from date of Embarkation, for 2 years, on urgent Private Affairs.

69th Regt—Captain Lowrie, from date of Embarkation for 2 years, on urgent Private Affairs.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.
THOS, McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Hon'ble John Adam—The Honorable John Adam, we are concerned to say, is about to proceed shortly to Bombay, for the recovery of his health.

We understand that he will embark, about the end of the month, on board the H. C. Ship *Investigator*, Captain D. Ross, Marine Surveyor General, for that place.

[*Ben. Hur. August* 13.

CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE.

Our hopes and anticipations of a crowded house, on Friday evening, were more than realized. The theatre was never before so amply filled, we believe, except on two occasions, viz. the triumphant return of the Marquess of Hastings from the upper-provinces, and the first appearance of the new actresses. Long before the doors were opened, carriages, buggies, and Palanqueens, lined the road before them; and so eager was the competition for good seats, that those who came in these vehicles, disdaining the restraints prescribed by India etiquete, got out, and took their stations for a rush when they should open. The managers in attaindence, could not be tempted, by the suplicating countenances of those who surrounded the doors, to relax a second even in the time fixed for opening them: but when the "portals were thrown wide on their hinges," there was a scene which in India, transported us to the pitt-doors of *Old Drury* on a benefit night of some favorite actor. It was in fact the same scene in miniature. We were so fortunate however as to obtain a good seat and had the pleasure of seeing the house fill rapidly. By the time the Right Honorable the Governor General arrived, every seat in the Boxes was occupied, and many of the audience were obliged to stand during the whole of the representation. The Pitt was equally well filled—at about a quarter after 7 this Lordship, with Lady and Miss Amherst, attended by his suite, Mr. Lushington, His Lordship's Private Secretary, and some Military and Naval Officers, entered the house and was received with several distinct rounds of applause; the orchestra greeting his entrance by playing "*God save the King*:" after which, the Stage Manager entering at one of the stage doors, came forward and spoke an address written for the occasion, with that easy natural gracefulness of manner and department, which characterize all his performances on the stage and stamp him as a genuine actor. We endeavoured to procure a copy of this address, but understand that its not the author's wish or intention to give it publicity. We certaintly regret this, for unless it was an illusion of the ear, arising from the effect with which it was delivered, it possesses no ordinary degree of merit.

When the address concluded, the curtain drew up and displayed a beautiful scene within the back ground; exhibiting, a transparency below, a ship riding at anchor with her colours flying and above, the word "WELCOME" over a laurel wreathe, attached to a crown over it, circumscribing his Lordship's cipher. The whole *corps dramatique*, and some of the managers, then came forward and sung "*God save the King*," the audience all standing; after which the curtain fell, amidst lond plaudits, preparatory to commencing the entertainments of the evening.

Cal. Jour. August. 14,

We have just heard of two measures, lately adopted by this Government, which we are sure our readers will rejoice to learn. The one is the Establishment of a General Committee of Public Instruction, which is, we understand, not only to direct its labor to the extension and improvement of existing Institutions; but is also authorized gradually to introduce European Arts and Sciences; and has at its disposal Funds for the purpose.

This arrangement cannot fail to bring to the recollection of our readers, the feeling and paternal speech of our late respected Governor General, on the occasion of his Visitorial Address to the College Students. The pledge there given that "the attention of the Governor General in Council is sedulously directed to the important subject of public instruction," has been amply redeemed in just such a manner as might be expected from the remainder of the address from which we have taken the above extract, and which we imagine defines the wise and wholesome principles on which the work of improvement is to be conducted.

What man, who is at all alive to the feelings of humanity, but must rejoice from the inmost recesses of his heart at this practical effort at the diffusion of knowledge and moral cultivation of mind, joined with paternal attention to the social comforts of his fellow-men? The other measures to which we have referred, is the appropriation of the whole of the Town Duties throughout the Country to the purposes first of local, and afterwards of general improvement. The funds derived from the Town Duties are to be placed under the controul of committees to be appointed at the several Towns and Cities, with very full powers to devote them to works conducive to the health and comfort of the people—such as opening new streets, making new roads, paving and widening old ones, clearing large and unwholesome tanks, filling up stagnant pools, &c. These improvements are in the first instance to be chiefly

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by *SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE PRABHOO*, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

[illegible] Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

[illegible] papers to be forwarded to them by post, on the day of publication, are requested to give orders to that effect.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1823.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

confined to the City or Town in which the duties are collected; but as the most urgent and necessary desiderata are completed, the Committees are authorised to extend the benefit of this most noble boon to parts adjacent, even eventually to the extent of the province.

We may first, therefore, congratulate our Calcutta Readers on the additional stimulus which will be thus given to the successful efforts, which have already been made to add, not only to the health and beauty of the City, but even to the minor comforts of its inhabitants. Much as has been done, this additional aid, in the hands of the active and able individuals who have hitherto so judiciously disposed of the funds derived from the Lottery, cannot fail to be felt, and we have no doubt but the effects will be shortly seen.

The extension of the plan adopted in Calcutta, as far as relates to the Committee, throughout the whole of the Territory, at once gives to the Mofussil public the advantages of local improvement which have hitherto been confined to Calcutta. The means of defraying the expences of these improvements, too, are these best calculated to answer the purpose; for it is clearly evident that as the means of communication become improved, the inland commerce must increase, independently of the natural stimulus which is every where given to it as the comforts of the inhabitants are multiplied. We cannot in this place even allude to the one hundredth part of the advantages which press upon our minds, and which must inevitably take place on any given spot; but when we contemplate the vast extent of country over which these projects are simultaneously and simply to act, shedding the blessings of moral improvement, political and social comfort over millions, we are lost in admiration at the simplicity with which so much good is to be effected, and are ready to exclaim "happy are the people that have such a Government."

The combination of these simultaneous improvements mutually increases the intrinsic value of each. Mere worldly comfort and prosperity, without a mind properly disposed to appreciate them, scarcely reach beyond animal enjoyment—and the Government which thus studies to combine the two, at the same time that it secures to the people the means of comfort and happiness within themselves, evinces a desire to obtain the affection and regard of its subjects on the most secure and praise-worthy grounds.

No human eye can foresee the full extent of the advantages which the above two projects united are calculated to produce. If we *write* warmly, we *feel* so; but we feel that we have not done justice to our feelings, nor do we think, that any one who, for a moment, considers the prospects here held out, can abstain from joining with us in a grateful acknowledgment to that Government, which has evinced such a disposition to foster and protect the millions committed to their charge.—*John Bull.*

PUBLIC MEETING AT THE TOWN HALL.

SATURDAY, 9TH AUGUST, 1823.

In consequence of a requisition addressed to the Sheriff and signed by twenty eight of the most respectable Merchants and Civil Servants in Calcutta, a meeting was convened at the Town Hall at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning for the purpose of "paying some suitable mark of public regard and attachment to the Hon'ble John Adam, on the occasion of his retirement from the Office of Governor General". At that hour the hall was filled with many of the Civil and Military Servants of the Honorable Company, and a great portion of the merchants and other commercial residents of Calcutta.

Mr. Fergusson having been called to the chair by acclamation, proceeded to address the meeting. He should address them he said only in a few words. It was not his intention to speak of the public character of that excellent man Mr. Adam, for although he had retired from the office of Governor General, he still filled an important office in the Government, but they had not yet seen the close of his public life, and the present therefore was not the time for them to give an opinion on it. It was for those who heard him to deal out to him such a meed of praise as they considered he deserved. Mr. Adam retiring from the important situation he held, was not the cause, but the occasion of this meeting and he thought it a fit opportunity for such a meeting, to be held. Mr. Adam had passed the whole of his public life among the people of Calcutta, and he considered that none could be better qualified to judge of it than they were. The learned chairman had been long known and intimately acquainted with him, and he felt convinced that much of the present prosperity of British India was owing to the close attention of Mr. Adam to his arduous duties for so long a time. He would say more than this, and he would assert that in no part of the public life of Mr. Adam had he been actuated by any but the purest motives and the warmest desire for the interests of this country.—(*Applause*). The worthy chairman believed that it was the lot of few individuals to be loved like the excellent and amiable individual in question, whose sound judgement, he believed, was surpassed by nothing but the purity of his heart.—(*Applause*)—The people of Calcutta on this occasion wished to pay him some mark of respect for his public merits, and in such a case the plainer the resolutions were drawn up the better. He would proceed to read the first resolution which in substance was, that the meeting was of opinion that some testimony of the regard and esteem of the inhabitants of Calcutta should be presented to the Hon'ble John Adam.

As to the mark of esteem which should be presented, there might possibly be a difference of opinion. For himself, and his opinion ought to have but little weight with the meeting, the worthy chairman thought that a full length portrait of Mr. Adam should be taken and placed in some public edifice of this city, where it would be in the midst of the people who had been witnesses of the excellencies of his public character. He then read the second resolution, of which we regret that we could not obtain a copy, but which was in substance that the Hon'ble Mr. Adam be requested to sit for his portrait as a permanent memorial of his virtues. These were the resolutions that would be put and in which he anticipated the concurrence of the meeting. He then sat down with long and unanimous applause.

The first resolution having been put, Mr. HOGG rose to second it. He did so, because he was confident that it embodied the sentiments and feelings of the people of India, and if the resolution had been simply read, without the preparatory remarks of the eloquent chairman, it must have been received. This was no place for contention, let this be on points of doubt, but when they met to pay a tribute to worth, no bounded benevolence, and unshaken integrity, he could hardly brook the tedium of delay, and wished at once to come to the object of the meeting. He had known Mr. Adam for a long time, without being intimate with him, and he had never known a more benevolent man. The next pleasure to the possession of great talents, was the paying a tribute to them. He felt himself honored—he felt a kind of artificial elevation in paying a tribute to so good a man. He had been long known to th Indian public, he had arrived in this country in early life, it may almost be said in boyhood and he had passed through the several ranks of his profession from the lowest, to that which entrusted him with the destinies of the people. This meeting had not met to discuss the conduct of Mr Adam, but to pass the resolutions which had been read, and if they should ever have to perform the painful duty of bidding adieu to Mr Adam, they would doubtless meet again within those walls more fully to express their sentiments. On his first landing in the country, the learned gentleman said, he had heard the name of Mr. Adam associated with all that was good and kind, and had learned to venerate him without knowing him. But the learned gentlemen was fearful of falling into the error he had before deprecated—that of detaining the meeting. He concluded an eloquent speech by observing that he entirely concurred in the plan proposed,—he thought it was the best and most appropriate mark of respect that could be paid to Mr. Adam, and he was convinced that it was the opinion of the meeting he was now addressing, amongst whom he believed, more unanimity and concord never prevailed than on the present occasion.

Mr. Larkins then rose, and observed that he concurred with what had been said as far as regarded the virtues of the illustrious individual in question. He was glad to see that however people may vary on other subjects, there appeared to be a complete union of opinion on the subject before the meeting, and he was also happy to observe that, the learned chairman had avoided any discussion of the merits of the public character of Mr. Adam. With regard to what had been proposed relative to the picture, he (Mr. Larkins) did not think it the best tribute which could be paid to Mr. Adam. He should therefore move as an amendment that a service of plate should be presented to him. He was aware that much may be said on the subject of the heavy expence which would be thus incurred, but he imagined that the meeting would not mind the expence, as their object was to shew their esteem for the worth of the late Governor General.

The *Chairman* having put the first resolution which was carried unanimously, then referred to the second, to which Mr, Larkins had moved an amendment. He remarked that in the minds of those who framed the resolutions, expence had never weighed at all. For his part he did think the plan first proposed the best—the most usual and the most lasting.

Mr. Larkins in reply observed that he did not consider the picture the most durable.

Mr. Fergusson thought the plate might not last for 2000 years.

Mr. Palmer agreed with the gentlemen who had preceded him, but thought that the picture might be taken as a memorial of Mr. Adam for the British public in India, and that the service of plate might be presented to him as a remembrance of them.

Mr. Plowden seconded the motion upon which Mr. Larkins withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Martin then rose, and said that with reference to Mr. Palmer's motion, it was the opinion of many gentlemen of this end of the table that at present the service of plate should not be presented, and that this should be reserved until Mr. Adam went away. The picture was certainly in his opinion the most appropriate, and he had no doubt would be the most acceptable mark of respect. There was another consideration also, which was in some measure connected with the subject, and that was that the permission of the Court of Directors would be necessary before Mr. Adam could accept of the plate. This, perhaps, was not the precise time when he ought to have adverted to this but he had done so because it seemed to him to be connected with the subject.

Mr. Palmer then withdrew his amendment, upon which it was stated from the chair, that Mr. Larkins' motion must be put, because that gentleman had withdrawn it, under the impression that Mr. Palmer would persist in his.

Mr. Holt Mackenzie rose to oppose the amendment of Mr. Larkins, because he thought that the picture was the most appropriate means of conveying to posterity a remembrance of the man to whose worth it was a tribute, and of handing down to posterity the high sense of honor, integrity and principle for which Mr. Adam was so distinguished. It had been urged as a radical objection against the portrait that Mr. Adam was still in the exercise of great power, and that some remembrance of the affection of the people of this country would be acceptable to him. But he was sure that that individual would require nothing to remind him of the country which had been the field of his exertions, and which he must remember to his dying day. In every sense of the word then, he considered the picture the most appropriate, and he was sure it was that to which the greater portion of the public would be likely to contribute.

The amendment of Mr. Larkins was then put, and on a show of hands not above half a dozen appeared in favor of it, after which the original motion was put, and carried almost unanimously.

The Chairman then announced that the original resolution was carried by a vast majority.

The Revd. James Bryce then rose. From the summary manner, he said, in which the resolutions had been put, himself and some of his friends had been taken by surprise. (The Chairman here observed that if the Rev. gentleman would point out any more regular way of putting the resolutions he would adopt it.) Dr. Bryce then continued. He had listened with much pleasure, he said, to the honourable tribute that had been paid, by a gentleman in the same profession as the learned chairman, to the individual on whose account this meeting had been called. He confessed that he approved of the picture, because it was just that a memorial should remain in the country of one so beloved, but he thought also that that individual ought to have something to take home with him to show to his children's children. When he heard Mr. Palmer's motion he rejoiced, and when he heard that gentleman withdraw it, he was disappointed, and he now took up Mr. Palmer's motion relative to the picture and plate conjointly.

The Rev. D. Corrie seconded the motion.

Mr. Hogg wished to suggest something which he was convinced would meet the concurrence of Dr. Bryce, and that was that his motion concerning the plate should be put as an additional resolution, the two others having already been passed.

Dr. Bryce concurred in the suggestion.

Mr. Martin opposed the motion and moved as an amendment that the consideration of presenting a service of plate should be postponed.

The Chairman observed that there may be a difficulty about the postponement, which, in fact, was an adjournment. He should, therefore, put Dr. Bryce's motion, but as a Chairman he could give no vote, he protested in the event of the motion being negatived, against this circumstance being construed into a diminution of respect for Mr. Adam, on the part of any individual voting against it.

Dr Bryce's motion was then put, but only four hands appeared in favor of it.

Mr. Holt Mackenzie, said that the motion of Dr. Bryce was injurious to the objects of the meeting, and farther injurious to the character of Mr. Adam himself. The worthy chairman had protested against its failure having proceeded from any diminution of respect to Mr Adam, but whether a piece of plate, or service of plate was given to him, the meeting could not shew him more respect than they had done. But how would the fact stand upon the records; It would be seen there that the motion was respectably made and respectably seconded, and that still it failed, and he contended that the injury done to the character of Mr. Adam was exactly in proportion to the respectability of the persons who supported it.

The Chairman remarked that if as an old friend of Dr. Bryce he had any influence over him, he would recommend him to withdraw his motion.

Dr Bryce thought that it was not very respectful to say that his motion was injurious. Many Gentlemen wished for it, and it was accordingly put and seconded, and he could not now withdraw it, without making a solemn protest that he did not do so because he thought it injurious in any sense of the word.

Mr. *Hogg* spoke of the necessity of appointing a committee.

The Chairman then read a resolution to this effect, and proposed that the gentlemen who signed the requisition, with any other they may think proper to add, should be nominated as the committee to carry the resolutions into effect.

Carried unanimously.

The Chairman, in concluding the meeting, proposed the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Macnaghten, the Sheriff, for having so readily called the meeting.

Agreed to, *nem con.*

Thanks were then voted to the Chairman for his able and impartial conduct in the chair, after which the meeting separated at about half past 11 o'clock.

The Gentlemen, appointed by the general meeting to wait on Mr. Adam, to request him to gratify the public wishes by sitting for his Picture in full length, to be placed in some conspicuous place in Calcutta, had an interview with him on Monday morning, at half past eight o'clock, at the House of W. B. Bayley Esq.

The Committee on reaching the House were introduced to Mr. Adam, who stood surrounded by several of his personal friends.

Mr. Fergusson immediately addressed him on the subject of their visit.

We regret infinitely that we have been unable to obtain even a sketch of this address, since we understand that in feeling, appropriate expression, and happy manner of delivery it was never surpassed.

We shall however, if more successfuly, publish it hereafter, tho' we cannot but regret its absence now; since the public will naturally be anxious to know what passes on this very interesting subject. After Mr. Fergusson had finished his address.

Mr. Adam, evidently overpowered by the sensation produced in his mind by the flattering manner in which the Resolutions had been passed at the Town Hall, and overcome by the pathetic and affectionate address of the learned Chairman of the Committee replied.

"I shall endeavour in the best manner my feelings will admit to express the deep and grateful sense which I do, and must ever, entertain of the high honor conferred on me by my countrymen, the British Inhabitants of Calcutta; an honour which however great and gratifying in itself, is much enhanced in my estimation by its being conveyed to me by a body of Gentlemen, for whom I have ever felt the highest respect and esteem; and with many of whom I have passed a long term of years, in the most cordial intercourse of intimacy and uninterrupted friendship; and even the grateful feelings which these circumstances are so well calculated to produce, are aggravated by the manner in which my kind friend, your learned Chairman, has announced to me the flattering intentions of the Community of Calcutta. Indeed these united powerful incitements, while they convey the proudest and deepest sensations of delight, that my merits should be deemed worthy of such an honor, create at the same time an uncontrollable agitation, increased by the allusions of your worthy Chairman, which absolutely incapacitates me from returning any adequate tribute of acknowledgment for the high and inestimable mark of favor and distinction which has been manifested towards me by the British Inhabitants of Calcutta. With the most heartfelt pleasure shall I comply with the flattering request which has been so handsomely conveyed to me by you"

The agitation alluded to was, we understand, very conspicuous, and may be readily conceived. The Committee afterwards breakfasted with Mr. Bailey.

Drawing Room.—The Drawing Room was

most brilliantly attended on Monday night. About half past nine Lord Amherst left her Ladyship's apartments, preceded by his suite, and followed by Lady Amherst led by Mr. Lushington. They walked up the centre of the Ball Room bowing to the Company as they passed; and having arrived at the top, where the State Chairs are placed, the presentations commenced. The Company advanced in small parties of two and three from the westside of the room, made their obeisances to the Governor General and Lady Amherst, who were then standing, and then passed on. After the introductions were over, Lord and Lady Amherst, accompanied as before, went round the circle and conversed. At half past ten, they quitted the room, and the Company separated.—*John Bull.*

[*Ben. Hur. August* 14,

Murder of Mr. Ravenscroft.—Official confirmation has been received of the murder of Mr. Ravenscroft. We refer our readers (of another column,) to the proceedings of the Court of inquiry appointed to examine the grave and view the body. In consequence of the state in which the corpse was, the only marks by which it could be recognised were the hair and beard. Thus, then, all doubts must be at an end, for sufficient proof has been adduced to satisfy the most sceptical, that Mr. Ravenscroft was murdered at Bingah, and that he was buried there. There is in this appalling close of that unfortunate man's career something that most emphatically points a moral, and forcibly impresses the truth of the saying, that Conduct is fate. Into any details, however, it is not our intention to enter. We knew Mr. Ravenscroft, and a man of a more generous mind and warm affection there could not be. His faults were those which usually attach to such a temperament, great imprudence and thoughtless profusion. These led to embarrassments, to relieve which, he listened in an evil hour to the speculative suggestions of fawning designers, who led him into ruinous projects. At length he became a public defaulter. This was a most grievous offence, and grievously has he answered for it. To those who have beheld him in the festive hour, or in the gay scene, the perusal of the particulars to which we have referred, will bring home feelings of an awful character. In his person, Mr. Ravenscroft was a most handsome man, and his manners were pleasing and graceful. His disposition was kind and placable even to a fault. Our sympathy is naturally moved when we hear of such a man having been barbarously murdered, but there is a degree of terrific interest added to it when a solemn Inquest is held over the mangled remains so disguised and changed by the progress of natural decay, that only two marks of melancholy recognition remain by which the most intimate friend recognise them.

Deplorable as the circumstances altogether are, good may arise out of them. The attention of the Sovereign of Oude will be turned to the necessity of taking the most vigorous measures for protecting the lives of his subjects from the aggression of atrocious bandditti that haunt obscure corners of his dominions. The circumstances that have transpired in consequence of the inquest at Bingah throw some strong suspicions upon some neighbouring hordes of *Sear Murwahs, or Shigal Khores.* The object of their attack appears to have been two fold—plunder, and the wish to get rid of one whom they considered an intruder. These barbarians look always with jealousy at those who would extend agricultural pursuits, and thus gain an influence which might lead to their own embarrassment. Perhaps, too, they dreaded the too close vicinity of European intelligence, as likely to prove formidable to them in their future plans. Be this as it may, we trust that the Murderers may meet the reward of their dreadful crime, and that the Shigal Khore decoits throughout Oude may be reclaimed from the lawless life, or punished as they merit. Perhaps a few general observations respecting Shigal Khores may be acceptable. Their profession is rapine, and they sacrifice human life, not merely remorselessly when it stands in the way of their object, but with ferocious wantonness. They lead a most wild and unsettled life, and often live in the jungles for months together, subsisting themselves chiefly on the flesh of Jackalls—whence their reproachful name of *Shigal Khores,* or Jackall eaters. The Zemindars instead of checking them and giving such information against them as might lead to their seizure and punishment, it is to be feared too frequently find it their interest to protect them, receiving of course a share of the plunder as hush money—the usual amount being, we understand, one-fourth of the spoil. They always set out upon an expedition about the end of the *Desarrah,* and one expedition frequently takes up several months; but neither time nor distance damps their ardor when they have a prize in view. They assume various disguises, and go in the character of pilgrims, *Byragees* and *Jatrees,* &c. To preserve as much as possible the appearance of being pilgrims, they are always, we believe, accompanied by their women. When the prize in view is large, & well guarded and a great Sirdar commands the body of Decoits, they assume the pomp of a Sewarree. To give the procession the appearance of a Rajah's or rich Zemindar's suite, they take care to be provided with covered doolies, palankeens, tattoos and bullocks, which afterwards prove useful in carrying away any spoil; they are also usually accompanied by a band of music. Outwardly they seem to have no weapons, but bundles of spear heads are privately carried by one or more of the gang; when they reach the place where the Dacoitee is to be committed, they fix on the ends of bamboos cut from the first jungle they pass through. With these seemingly slight weapons they have been known in a night attack or by surprize to overpower parties of Sepoys. Indeed there is no doubt that they prove much more destructive than swords or matchlocks. They never attack but under cloud of night, as at Mukree when the boat of Budgenauth, the Patna banker, was plundered of property to a large amount, and at Bingah on occasion of the late horrible catastrophe.

Our readers will remember that a horde of Shigal Khores, some time back entered Behar where they were detained and seized by that active and able Magistrate Mr. Smith. On that occasion, Maherbaun their chief assumed the pomp of a Sewarree. He was afterwards executed at Gyah.

From a Bankshall Circular issued yesterday, we give the following.

"Authentic accounts reached Town this morning, that the ship Argyle, Capt. Harding, proceeding to China was on the morning of the 11th instant, when below Saugor, discovered to be seriously on fire between the foremost main hatchways between decks. In consequence they were obliged to scuttle the deck and break out the Cotton at both hatchways. By 7 A. M. the fire was entirely extinguished.—About 50 or 60 bales of Cotton were burnt, but no other injury was sustained.—The cause of the fire had not been discovered, but from its situation, it is apprehended to have been intentionally done, as no person had been at work in that part of the Ship, since she left Diamond Harbour."

Every assistance was afforded by the Asseerghur Pilot Vessel and the Ships Westmoreland and Robarts.

The Argyle has returned to the New Anchorage.

We were favoured, yesterday, with a variety of American papers by the ship Bengal, lately arrived from Salem, of date between the 22d and 30th of April; from which we have selected some interesting articles of intelligence. Our readers will observe, from the extracts which follow, that the Autocrat of the North, who coerces Europe and threatens India, is seizing with a firm grasp the north-west coast of America. Altho' this project of Russia was long ago announced, the measures adopted to carry it into execution, seem to have struck the Americans with amazement. When considered in conjunction with the system of aggrandizement that has so long characterized that overgrown power, it can hardly fail to create, in every independent state, feelings of apprehension. With countless millions at her command, composed of the most barbarous of the people of Europe and the savage hordes of Asia,—fit instruments for any act of atrocity,—does she regard the more southern parts of the Asiatic and European continents as, sooner or later, her destined prey? While their natural and artificial riches attract the cupidity of the invader, does she hope that the unwarlike softness generated by luxury and the excess of civilization, can present no countervailing barrier to her arms? Does she hope by means of the Holy Alliance to paralize England, and bind all the other great powers of Europe to her triumphal car of aggression?

Whatever may be her immediate views, if the lessons of experience be worth any thing, her grasping measures cannot come to good. Successive generations of politicians have warned the world—to beware of Russia; and the events of the present day afford no reason to conclude, that their predictions will be falsified. With the greater part of her extensive frontier secured by a barrier of everlasting snow, and nations still more barbarous, she is immovably intrenched in by both Europe and Asia, and makes both the theatre of her political manœuvres. Ruling with a rod of iron the north of Europe, she attempts to dictate laws to its most southern extremity; and if, while she embraces three quarters of the world, Africa escapes her grasp, it is because it has neither riches to tempt her cupidity, nor freedom to provoke her vengeance. Can it be doubted that it is the duty, as well as the best policy of Great Britain, to oppose, in every shape, the aggrandizing schemes of such a power? This object alone ought to determine the English Cabinet to support Spain against the French invasion; because it would give a check to the policy of Russia, by thwarting the system of the Holy-Alliance. In order to counteract the power of that despotic confederacy, of which Russia is the center, England ought to place herself at the head of those nations which, from her, have learned to be free, and achieve a glory worthy of her,—that of preventing the civilization and liberty which have been happily planted in a small portion of the globe, from being again overrun and crushed by barbarity and despotism.

[*Cal. Jour. August* 14, 1823.

From the Pittsburg Mercury, April 15,—By the arrival at New Bedford, on Tuesday last, of the ship Belæna Gardner, from the Sandwich Islands, we learn that the brig Pearl, of Boston, had arrived at Woahoo, from the North West Coast, having been ordered off by the officer commanding (at Norfolk sound) the Russian North West Company. After leaving the port she was boarded by the Russian frigate Apollo. Documents delivered the said brig by the commander of the A. declare the Russian claim to extend from lat. 5 N. on the N. W. Coast of America, northward to Behring's Straits, and from thence to lat. 15, 50, N on the Coast of Japan; and that all vessels, of whatever nation they may be, that are caught within 100 (Italian) miles of those limits, (except in cases of actual distress) will be subject to confiscation, national vessels not excepted. The Apollo was about to despatch vessels and also proceed down the coast, for the purpose of ordering all vessels off which might be found within those limits. Our citizens, government and all, have been flattering themselves that the Czar of Muscovy was not in earnest, when he issued his famous decree in effect declaring himself Czar of one half of North America also. The above, however, we presume will open their eyes. The question is—shall we submit to it?

Nantucket, April 22d, 1823.—A few days after the earthquake at Valparaiso the priests drew up a petition for the expulsion of all the English and Americans, (or Hereticks as they style them) that resided there, as being the cause of the earthquake and its calamities by their wickedness. They applied to one Biskia, he being the oldest judge of the city, to induce him to sign it. He inquired of them how they could attribute it to the "*Anglices*" when *their* houses were most of them standing and all their lives spared as witnesses of their innocence—"while you," said he "who call yourselves good catholicks, with all your payers, and the assistance of *patron saints* could not save our churches, houses, and hundreds of catholicks from utter destruction; and as for myself, on the night of the earthquake with the rest of my family, I was taken from impending ruin by an American at the imminent risk of his life, when no countryman of my own would come to our assistance. I shall therefore not subscribe to any such thing."

The United States and Russia.—All the Papers have spoken of the conduct of the Emperor Alexander, in attempting to enforce his decree respecting the [North West Coast, in terms of the most unqualified condemnation. It will be recollected, that this decree has been the subject of a smart correspondence between the Secretary of State and the late Russian Minister; and has been the subject of much newspaper and other remarks. The most able of those was written by a merchant of this city, acquainted with the coast, and inserted in a late Number of the North American Review. The following facts were established in this article:—

"*First.* The only Russian navigator, who ever *saw* the American Coast Eastward of Behring's Strait, prior to the year 1788, when it was visited by vessels from the United States, was Tchiricoff, who in the year 1741, discovered Land in latitude 55. 30'. He afterwards discovered Land in latitude 51.—but this, instead of being the North-West Coast of America, as is now contended by Russia, was clearly one of the Fox islands. So much for title by discovery!—But even admitting that Tchiricoff discovered the *continent* in latitude 51°, it appears that 159 years before the date of his voyage, land was discovered by Francisco Gali, a Spaniard, in latitude 57° 30'. As the United States possess the whole title of Spain, if the discovery of land can give a title, it belongs to the United States and not to Russia.

"*Secondly.* Though the Russians, at an early period, had establishments on the Aleutian islands and the neighbouring coast of the continents they had no settlement esatward of Behring's bay, till the year 1799, when they formed one at Norfolk Sound. M. Baranoff, commander in chief of all the Russian settlements in that part of the world, and who projected the establishment at Norfolk Sound, expressly declared at the time, that this was the first attempt of the Russians to establish a colony so far to the southward & eastward. This settlement was itself, destroyed, by the natives in 1802. It is asserted by Humboldt & upon the best authorities, that "no European nation has yet formed any solid establishment on the immense extent of coast, from latitude 42 to latitude 50.—*beyond* this limit, the Russian factories commence."

The truth is, the whole of this coast is still in possession of the natives—a race of intelligent and warlike men, devoted to their country and their rude institutions and preferring death to slavery. With these people, the adventurous navigators of the United States have, for upwards of thirty five years, carried on a very profitable trade; and Russia has precisely the same right to interdict to us the coast of China, on the ground of prior discovery or peaceable possession, as she has to interrupt our commerce to the North West Coast."—*Columbian Centinel.*

Legitimate Qualities of Royalty.—A few days anterior to the departure of the Balaena from Woahoo, a circumstance occurred which may serve to mark the intimate relation, which, in all the noble and *legitimate* qualities of royalty, subsists between king Reo Reo and the majority of his brother monarchs in other quarters of the globe.

His copper majesty, like his cousins of Great Britain, and France, is fond of a convivial bumper; and will frequently in consequence of his regal *penchant* render himself rather loose in the joints for days together:—sometimes parading through the streets in some *fine* garb, perhaps a sailor's, from his imperial wardrobe, followed by a long train of "nobility and gentry;" and in the next hour probably, swaggering about, headlong, with arms swinging and legs sprawli[ng], covered with nothing but his own natural hid[e] in all the independent dignity of despotism.

One day, after one of these perambulations, h[e] ned to the palace, where he found her ma[-] jesty the queen, who is a lady of won[-] de[r]s, holding a most pacific privy coun[-] cil *tete* with one of the chiefs—*videlicet,* both of th[em] were asleep:—veneration for royal[-]ty forbids our farther entering into detail. The king's most excellent majesty, without deigning to awaken his noble rival, deliberately ordered his highness to be decapitated *sans ceremonie*; thus inflicting upon him the enviable fate of Charles I I and Louis XVI!

This act created great commotion among the other chiefs—a civil war was threatened, in which the white residents were to be involved—most of whom provided themselves with arms for personal preservation. The king despatched a national vessel for the *prime minister, Rt. Hon. Billy* Pitt, who arrived and in a short time placed matters *in statu quo,* and settled the nation without further bloodshed. Whether the solid person of her majesty completely escaped reproach, *non mi recordo.*—*Nantucket Inquirer, April* 22, 1823.

LETTERS FROM THE CAPE.

In our letters from the Cape of Good Hope, we have received satisfactory intelligence of the safe arrival of most of the ships that left India in January, February, and the early part of March. The voyage of the Sir Edward Paget, was particularly favorable; that ship having left the the Pilot on the 9th of March, and anchored in Table Bay on the 3rd of May, though detained near the Line by calms and variable winds, for a few days, and drifted nearly 300 miles to the eastward after being near the coast of Africa, from sucessive westerly gales. In one of these, which lasted from the 13th to the 21st of April, several ships suffered considerably, including the Honorable Company's ship Marchioness of Ely, and the General Hewitt, the Lar[kins], the Providence, the Duke of Be[dford], the Phœnix.—The Paget suffe[red] even she had her seams and wate[r-]ted least; but by great straining, and made m[uch] quite a new and strong vessel: [much] cabins were also stove in, and [two] boats washed away, by one [or] seas that broke over her de[k] Hewitt split a new top sail[, &c.] yard, lost a portion of her bulwark and a quarter boat, and had one of her poop-cabins stove in, which was occupied by a sick passenger; whose death occurred soon after the gale. The Marchioness of Ely laboured much, and required caulking at the Cape. The gale was so violently felt by her, that three new storm-stay sails, which had never before been bent, were blown to ribbands within an hour after they were set. The Marchioness of Ely, Sir Edward Paget, General Hewitt, George the Fourth and Phœnix, anchored in Table bay; but the Larkins, Providence, Duke of Bedford, Andromache and Termagant Frigates, with several smaller vessels, all anchored in Simon's Bay. The ships from the former, had sailed before the 12th; and from the latter, were expected to be away about the same time: but with the exception of the Termagant, one of the new 28-gun Frigates built at Cochin, the Paget was expected to be the first in England. The Passengers on board all the ships, including the Ladies and children, were quite well, and in general satisfied with their respective Commanders.

There was no news of any great public interest at the Cape, when our letters left; nor any English Papers in the Colony of a later date than December 1822;—though ships from England had touched and passed on to India, leaving London as late as February 1823.—The Cape itself furnished no topics of a new or interesting nature. The settlers at Algoa Bay, were far from prosperous, nor did their prospects in any way improve: so that it appeared probable it would soon dwindle into insignificance, if not become altogether deserted. They felt the loss of Sir Rufane Donkin severely; for during his government at the Cape, every aid was rendered them in time of need: but Lord Charles Somerset takes little or no interest in their prosperity, and is so entirely engrossed with breeding and running horses, that he has apparently no time or inclination to attend to the concerns of his own race. Every thing was exorbitantly dear at the Cape; yet it was certainly in an improving condition, as new buildings were springing up in all directions, and new inhabitants continually adding to the old.—The Commissioners from England were hourly expected, and great reforms are hoped from them preparatory to the introduction of the English laws, which are really much wanted.

Tho loss of the ship Apollo, was the subject that occupied all tongues, as she went on shore under circumstances of an unusual nature for a shipwreck. The evening was particularly fine—time half past 8—a clear moon-light, moderate breeze, ship going 4 knots under all sail—the chief officer in bed—the second officer sent forward by the Captain, no lead going, and the Captain below looking at a chart. All the Passengers, without any exception, considered the loss of the ship as highly discreditable to those in charge of her; and made no scruple to express this opinion publicly, both to the Captain and to others on shore. A detailed opinion on the case was drawn up by Messrs. Aken and Monteith Agents for the Underwriters, and presented to the Government, requiring an investigation to be made into the circumstances of the

loss, for the satisfaction of all concerned. This opinion was so unfavorable, though supported by facts, that Captain Tennant challenged Mr. Aken to meet him in a duel, which the latter very properly refused to comply with, on the ground that he had acted only in conformity with the desire of Government, by whom he was required to give his opinion on the matter, and in conformity with his duty as a Merchant and an Agent for parties concerned. If his evidence were erroneous it could be easily disproved, and legal redress was more suited to a dispute of this nature than fighting; which could neither prove nor disprove any thing. This explanation, reasonable as it was considered by all other persons, was not acceptable to the Captain; and accordingly placards were posted about the town of a most offensive nature, tending to defame Mr. Aken, for the faithful performance of what he felt to be his duty. The offending parties were soon after apprehended and bound over to keep the peace, & the Capt. himself was ultimately imprisoned, but released, it was afterwards said, on securities being given for his appearance. The whole of this affair is expected to appear before the public eye, when the matter shall be brought before a Court of Justice: until when we must content ourselves with saying, that as far as we can learn, the whole community are unanimous in their deprecation of the line of conduct pursued by one of the parties, who seems to have thought that past misconduct could be repaired by merely summoning those who thought it improper, to meet him in the field. —A duel had actually taken place between the well-known Doctor Barry, and a Captain of the Army staying at the Cape, in which the behaviour of the former, who it appears was the offending party, was almost as generally disapproved, as that of the challenger in the other instance. In both cases, however, so little was to be proved by fighting, that they both tend to shew the excessive absurdity, to say nothing of the wickedness of a custom alike abhorrent to religion, to justice, and to common sense; and which, for the honour of humanity, is to be hoped will soon be chased from the World.

[*Cal. Jour. August* 16, 1823

ENGLISH NEWS.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

"We have reason to believe that the reports lately circulated respecting the proclamation of NAPOLEON II. in various parts of France' are premature, if not altogether incorrect. It is certainly possible that detachments of the disaffected army may, before long, attempt to place the young NAPOLEON on the throne, but such an attempt is not probable for many reasons: in the first place, because it is well known in France, that *all* the four allied Powers are pledged to prevent a revolution in favour of any member of the BONAPARTE family, and that England would be called upon by her three Allies to redeem her pledge; secondly, because the great mass of the people of France suffered so much under the reign of BONAPARTE, that they have not been sufficiently attached to his memory by what they gained at his hands, to run the risk of feeding a Northern army for the sake of BONAPARTE'S son; thirdly, because they would fear, by the success of an attempt in favour of 'young NAPOLEON, to entail upon France the pest of *Austrian influence*; and lastly, because there is another person, whom the richest, best, and most influential classes anxiously desire to place upon the throne.

That person is the Duc D'ORLEANS. The Duke is well known to be a LIBERAL; his talents are universally acknowledged; he has given a thousand proofs of prudence and wisdom; he is a profound Statesman, an amiable, honourable and highly accomplished gentleman, and above all, it is generally known in France, that though the Duke has little or no personal ambition, *he is ready to act* in the service of his country.

At the same time, those who are in the confidence of the Duke d'ORLEANS are convinced that he will not rashly permit his name to be used only to plunge France into a civil war, and they will therefore be careful to prevent, what would be a misuse of his name, that is, a *premature* proclamation of LOUIS DIX-NEUF.

According to our information, the Duke d'ORLEANS anxiously disires that his infatuated relatives may be brought to their senses, and that nothing may happen to call him from domestic retirement. At all events he will never be a conspirator. Even now he carefully abstains from taking an active part in politics, excepting, indeed by adding the weight of his respectable voice to the general cry that has been raised against the "*guerre d' Espagne*;" but in this display of opinion he only assists in preventing that which promises to give him a crown. He will not stir a step till some change shall appear *inevitable*.

But whenever THE NATION shall declare itself, —whenever the cry of *Vive la Liberté! Vive la Nation!*" shall be raised from Marseilles to Dunkirk, and from Thoulouse to Stresburg;—whenever it shall appear that nothing but a leader is wanted to preserve France from the horror of civil war between the Legitimates, the Republicans, and the Napoleonists, to maintain the peace of Europe, and to insure the acquirement of rational liberty by all the nations of Europe by the establishment of a firm, wise and liberal Government in France—the Duc d'ORLEANS will he found at the post that is marked out for him by his own excellent character, and the approaching convulsions of his country. He is perhaps the last man in France who would *stir up* revolution to the dethronement of his relatives; but if *they* will create one, if he cannot prevent them from throwing the crown out at the window, he will risk his life in an attempt to pick it up, and to preserve France from the terrible evils of either no Government at all, or a Government of Cossacks.

The Dukes great love of liberty has led many persons to suppose that he is a Republican at heart; and there may be some truth in that supposition; but he has so many of the characteristics of HENRY the Fourth, that it is generally expected he will, like his great ancestor, sacrifice an opinion for the good of his country.

The most intelligent and prudent French politicians expect every thing from a successful attempt to raise the Duke to the Throne. They know that he would accept the Crown without such limits to its power as would insure the liberties of France even under the reign of a Count d'ARTOIS. They know that his courage, caution, experience, and liberality, would enable him, as a popular King of France, to establish and consolidate a Government which would make France free, rich and powerful. They know that the Autocrat of Europe would very much prefer attending in person at the Coronation of NAPOLEON II. to hearing at Saint Petersburgh, that a wise, amiable, experienced, liberal, and popular man had, in the prime of life, and with the acclamations of the people, been placed at the head of the Government of France, because they know that there is nothing which ALEXANDER dreads so much as to see France set a noble example to the other nations of Europe. They know that ALEXANDER the Autocrat would in vain thunder forth anathemis against LOUIS LE LIBERAL. They know that France, *united*, under a popular Government, would by herself defy his power. They know that the *Government* of England would not deem it politic to question the establishment of a free Constitution in France, under the guidance of so wise and popular a man as LOUIS XIX; and that the people of England would rejoice to see France in possession of liberty—even though it should then appear that England was no longer the most free and best governed nation of Europe. They hope that France, Spain, and Portugal, would become so many bright examples to Italy, to Germany, and to Poland, and that the ultimate result of raising Louis the Nineteenth to the Constitutional Throne of France, would be the firm establishment of Constitutional Governments all over Europe.

We join them in this hope. At all events we know *that the first steps towards its fulfilment are likely to be taken within a very short time*. We shall mention this subject again in a day or two. In the mean while we must repeat, for the information of *The Courier*, that many weeks will not elapse before one of three cries will be heard in France.—God send that it may be "VIVE LOUIS LE LIBERAL!"

STATE OF PARTIES IN THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

It sometimes happens that the internal state of a foreign kingdom becomes of the first degree of interest to our own immediate concerns; and enables us, when clearly understood, to deduce important conclusions with regard to events belonging to ourselves. Under any other circumstances, we must confess that we feel but little interest in French or Continental politics. It has long been our inflexible opinion, that England would be greater and happier, that is to say, would fall into fewer wars and become less burdened with taxes, if we were to loosen our ties with the Continent, and leave its Sovereigns and their people to their own quarrels and concerns. We do not intend to say, that we ought to have suffered the atrocious excesses of the French revolutionists. We have never entertained but one opinion upon this head; we have never doubted for a moment, that our happy country was chosen, under the peculiar blessings of Providence, as the human and secondary means for accomplishing his divine purpose, and delivering the world from that scourge. But, except in cases of this extreme nature, we think the wisest principles of politics would be, to stand upon our own independent greatness, and never to involve ourselves in those quarrels of our neighbours which did not immediately concern us.

To return, however, to our more immediate subject,—the State of Parties in the French Chambers. We find, that these parties are now three in number,—the Ultra Royalists, the Moderates and the Liberals.

The Ultra Royalists amount to about one hundred and twenty or thirty, making about one third of the Chamber, and it must be acknowledged contain many men of great talents and of unquestioned probity. Their leader is a M. de la Bourdonnaye, a man of much eloquence, but whose rhetorical powers are not seconded by a proportionate degree of knowledge and judgment. The three great objects of this party are,—a Law for the restitution, to the ancient proprietors, of the lands of the emigrants sold by the Nation during the Revolution,—a more ample establishment for the Clergy,—and thirdly, the revocation, in the entire, of the Charter, and the resumption of the monarchical power as under the antient regime. In order to effect this purpose, this party are incessantly advocating two main measures,—the first, a remodelling, or purgation, as they term it, of the French Army, through all the officers and and sub-officers; and secondly, such a further royal interference in the law of elections, as will secure the return of none but royalist members.

The second party, in which may be included the majority of the Ministers and their immediate partisans, is that of the Moderates, or Charterists (Constitutionalists) at the head of which is M. de Villele. This party proposes to itself a strict adherence to the spirit of the Charter, and considering that the royal faith is given for the permanence of landed titles; and reflecting further that the public peace requires such titles to be now recognised; it is the leading principle of this party that such titles are now sacred, and have the same foundation with the Constitution itself. It is still, however, the wish of this party, and their present aim, to improve the condition of the French clergy, and gradually to restore the Nobility to a condition of circumstances, which will enable the French Upper Chamber to perform its constitutional functions with more effect. In order to accomplish this purpose, the greater portion of the million a-year, which is allowed to the Civil List, is distributed very equally, and with a generosity truly royal and most laudable, between the most deserving of the poor Nobility, and the French Church. It is impossible not to approve of this policy; it is impossible not to recognise in it the personal virtue, and humanity, and piety of the King. Once for all, we must repeat, that, in whatever we may have to object to French politics, & more particularly to the war upon Spain, we feel ourselves bound most specially to exempt the King from any imputation of tyranny, or wrong. It is our most firm belief that Louis is one of the best of men in his dominions, and that he has personally no other views than the advancement of the good of his country, and the maintenance of what he believes to be just and right.

The third and last faction in the French Chamber, is the party of the Liberals. It would be a want of candour not to acknowledge, that this party contains many men of great ability, and many of them of unquestioned honesty. But it is equally true, that the leaders of this party are some of the worst men in France; men who are prepared to avail themselves of any opportunity to restore the anarchy of the Revolution. As the two first parties are almost as universally for war with Spain, the latter party is almost as universally against it. The leading objects of the Liberals are three:—The first, to relieve themselves from the existing law of elections, by which an intermediate body, termed a College of Electors, is interposed between the original electors (or provincial freeholders) and the candidates. In England, the county freeholders, being assembled at the hustings in the county town, elect and return at once the members for the representative counties. In France, the department, or as we should term it, the county, is divided into about twenty districts, or as we should term them, hundreds; each hundred or district containing twelve or fourteen towns or parishes. Each of these districts elects two members; the members of all the districts for the department, who are thus elected, repair about fourteen days afterwards to the principal town in the department, and there constitute themselves a board of election for the return of the members for the department. The Prefect, in the name of the King, appoints one of these gentlemen the royal president, and another as his secretary, and we believe a third as his assessor, all with salaries; the board is then termed a College of Election, and they immediately proceed to elect two of themselves as members of the department. This is, what they term, freedom of election, and the adoption of the English Constitution in France. It is impossible not to wish success to the Liberals in endeavouring to relieve themselves from a law of this kind; and when the state of the country will admit of it, we trust that the known moderation of the King of France will, of itself, terminate this system."—

Bell's Weekly Messenger.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.—A Gentleman has arrived in London direct from Burdeaux, which he quitted on the 4th current, and the information which he communicates of the state of the public feeling in the South of France, must afford pleasure to every friend of mankind. Amongst the population, not military, the iniquitous Spanish war has created the utmost indignation, and the Officers employed in the army, with many of whom he had opportunities to converse, expressed their disgust openly and without the least reserve. They consider the war as inglorious as it is unnecessary, and they feel dishonoured at the idea of being commanded by a creature with whom they are unacquainted, and of whose military qualifications the world is entirely ignorant. They talk of a Petticoat for a Commander-in-chief, and expect from the invasion nothing but severe duty and disgrace. Provisions were extremely scarce at Bayonne, and there was hardly any forage for cavalry. The private soldiers were equally discontented, and neither the invocations addressed to the God of St. Louis, nor the Ghost of Henry the Fourth, nor the secret incantations of the Prince of Hohenlohe, appear as yet to have produced any effect on men who are unwilling, by fighting against Spanish liberty, to rivet the chains of their country. This Gentleman met the Female Governor of the Prince Generalissimo, on her way to the army. She was no where received in any manner to induce the belief that the Bourbous possessed either the respect or affections of Frenchmen. Wherever the influence of the army of invasion has been extended, to the want of work and the destruction of commerce, the population has been obliged to add a severe scarcity of provisions. At Bayonne about the beginning of this month, bread had advanced from 18 to 26 sous, and every other necessary of life was enhanced in value in proportion. These are amongst the benefits which the Household Gods of Louis the Fat confer on Frenchmen.

PORTUGAL.

APRIL 16, 1823.

The mail from *Lisbon* which arrived yesterday, brought papers to the 28th ult, containing a variety of intelligence relative to the operations against the insurgents. The defeat of Amarante's troops, mentioned in a letter from Madrid, which we published on Friday, is confirmed. There are several articles in the Lisbon papers, on the Military operation in the Tras of Montes; but the most important are the official despatches published in a Supplement of the *Diario do Governo* of the 27th. We insert an abridged translation, omitting the praises bestowed on different corps of the Constitutional army, and other superfluous details:

LETTER FORM GENERAL REGO TO SENOR MANUEL GONSALVES DE MIRANDA.

"As my former despatches have informed you, I had devoted all my attention to the defence of the line of the Tamega, for the purpose of frustrating any attempt which might be made by the factious to pass to this bank of the river, and of facilitating the junction of the forces ordered by his Majesty's Government to assemble under my command. On the 22d, I was informed that the factions, finding it impossible to force any of the posts on our centre, were marching on Amarante, where they did not expect to find any serious resistance. This was, however precisely the manœuvre most favourable for us, because the enemy having abandoned his line, and fallen upon Amarante, had made a movement, some result from which might be calculated If, after sustaining great loss, he should even succeed in forcing the bridge he would be pressed on his right and front by our cavalry, and on his rear by the 22d infantry, and, being relieved from all uncertainty respecting his point of attack, I should then be enabled to accomplish, without any embarrassment, the junction of the troops.

"At 8 in the evening of the 22d instant, the factious commenced their march from Mondim de Basto towards our right, uniting all their troops on the centre of the line, on the other points of which they had stationed some militia and peasants whom they had armed, and who incommoded us considerably. I had ordered the 5th Cacadores & some other corps to reinforce Amarante, not only to protect the town, but also to occupy the enemy's rear-guard if he should force the bridge. The factious wishing to make their attack secure, opened, at day-break, a brisk fire on Villa Penca de Tamaga and Gatan. The better to cover their manœuvre, they attempted to form a moveable bridge or raft on the river, but they were prevented by the gallant efforts of a detachment of the 15th, and the militia of Basto. From the annexed despatch of Colonel Soares, who was intrusted with the defence of Amarante, your Excellency will learn the details of the action which has proved so glorious for the arms of the country, as in it the factious sustained a complete defeat. The brave 5th Cacadores had the good fortune to arrive at Amarante in the heat of the combat, Victory immediately followed, and with it the shameful flight & dispersion of the rebels Many of the troops made prisoners in the affair of the 13th have rejoined us. The loss of the enemy cannot be calculated exactly, as many wounded are left in the houses & in the roads. I transmit to your Excellency a copy of a despatch from Colonel Queiroz, of the 12th Cacadores, in which he informs me that the soldiers of the 21st Regiment, with their colours and three pieces of artillery, have come over to the troops under my command.

(Signed) 'LUIZ DO REGO BARRETTO.

"Head quarters at Amarante, March 24"

The despatch of Colonel Soares states that the number of the prisoners taken at Amarante, and the soldiers who had come over to the Constitutionalists, amounted to not less than 300, besides the wounded, estimated at 200, most of whom the factious had carried off. As we insert the above from the *Borboleta Duriense*, we have not room for the details of that officer's despach. The loss of the constitutional troops under his command, he states to be only 51 killed, wounded, and missing.

The following is Colonel Queiroz's despatch:—

"I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that during the night of the 23d, all the soldiers of the 21st Regiment who were taken prisoners by the enemy in the affair of the 13th, came over to the two companies of my battalion, which were posted at Vaos de Athey and Mourousses, with their colours. There have, besides, come over three pieces of artillery and a sergeant of cavalry. I shall transmit you a specific return of the force which has joined, as soon as it can be made up.

(Signed) "ANSELMO JOSE DE QUEIROZ.

"To Senor Luiz do Rego Barretto."

The Supplement of the *Diario* also contains a letter from General Stubbs, announcing the retaking of a detachment of the 2d regiment of cavalry which, while marching to join General Rego, had been prevailed on by some Priests to desert in the neighbourhood of Villa Vicosa. This detachment was 60 strong. The deserters fell in with a corporal of the 8th Cavalry, who refused to join them, and contrived to send an account of their situation to the nearest commanding officer.

The following is the account published in a supplement of the *Borboleta Duriense*:—

"OPORTO, MARCH 24, TWELVE O'CLOCK.

"VICTORY, AND BATTLE OF AMARANTE.

"We give the following account of the action which took place yesterday at Amarante; and though it is not the *official* account of it, however, we have it from the best authority, and we publish it on grounds of undeniable truth:—

"The rebels, since the 20th instant, (March) had made frequent *reconnoissance* on the different passes of the river Tamega: especially on those points where the river afforded facilities for fording it, either by the shallowness of the water, or the narrowness of the river, however guarded and defended as they were by the Constitutionalists on the left bank.

"Yesterday, the 23d, very early in the morning, the factions began to shew themselves on different points, keeping a smart fire with our advanced posts on the passes of Cavez, Salto, Mondim, and Vau. But as they presented themselves in no great force, it was easily ascertained that their object was chiefly directed to some other point, and those partial attacks were mere *ruses de guerre*. As the day advanced, it was soon known that their real object was the important pass of Amarante, * where, between

* Amarante is the same town that gave the title to the ex-Count. It stands on the left of the Tamega, over which there is a beautiful bridge, where the late Count Amarante resisted, for several days, General Laborde and Loison, in 1809, who had been detached

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

eight and nine o'clock in the morning, a very brisk fire began, which continued increasing, and lasted without intermission till four in the afternoon, when it ended in a complete defeat of the rebels, who were completely routed and put to flight in the greatest disorder and confusion, by the constitutional army under General Rego, the rebels retiring towards Gatiens, opposite to Gatam. General Rego lost no prisoners, and had six men killed and a few wounded. The rebels attacked with all their main force of infantry and cavalry, headed by the ex- Count Amarante, his uncle Anthony Silveir, Generals G. Texeira, and L. Vahia; they left 250 prisoners, and had 16 killed and 40 wounded on the field of action. The prisoners are of the different corps that had joined him, and many of the 24th infantry, whose behaviour in all respects has been the most shocking, degrading, and shameful, and indeed, what never could be expected from Portuguese soldiers.

"The gallant behaviour of the 5th Cacadores deserves particular notice in the present action (†) though all the other corps performed their duty, and among them the Villa da Feira militia regiment had a conspicuous part. The 5th Cacadores was coming into Amarante just when the action began; and though much fatigued, after a painful and long forced march, they refused to have any rest, nor receive any rations, but, like lions, flew to the field of action, clearing every thing before them, under repeated shouts of "Live the Consititution," attacked the enemy in the most decisive manner, and contributed greatly to the final result of the action.

"Four of Amarante's guerilla corps have been taken besides, and are to be immediately tried by a court martial, and probably will receive the punishment of their atrocious rebellion.

"A very interesting, though lamentable fact, happened on that day. A private of the 5th Cacadores met a soldier of the 24th Infantry, whom he soon recognised to be his own brother. He called him by his own name, saying, "Here I am, long live the Constitution." To this his brother answered, "No! long live the Silveiras." Hearing this, the soldier of the Cacadore battalion fired at him, and immediately shot his own brother!! This is an example of the kind of benefits which Amarante and his faction have bestowed on their countrymen."

LISBON, MARCH 21.

"In the sitting of the Cortes on the 20th, in consequence of a motion to that effect, a committee was named to propose measures to punish those districts which should join the rebels. The committee withdrew, and drew up a project of law, which was approved:—

1. The districts which, without being compelled by a military force, shall rise against the constitutional system, are placed out of the protection of the law, and shall be treated according to martial law.

2 The Government may authorize the commanders of the Constitutional troops, by sentence of court-martial, the execution of which shall depend only on themselves, to punish even with death individuals of whatever class or condition who shall take up arms against the contitutional system.

3. The Government can authorize the same commanders to grant any amnesty, always excepting the chiefs of the rebellion.

4. The expense of the army acting against the rebels shall be defrayed out of their own property. The liquidation of this expense, and the selection of persons who are to pay it, shall be left to a military council.

5. All dispositions contrary to the present law are revoked.

A deputation was appointed to present this and other laws to his Majesty for his approbation.

In the sitting of the Cortes on the 21st, the speaker of the committee, which had waited on his Majesty with the laws for his sanction, made a report of what had taken place. The deputation had expressed their regret at having to present to his Majesty one of these laws, which, however was imperiously necessary; assuring his Majesty that the Cortes had nothing in view but the general good: and that his Majesty replied by repeating the assurance which he has so often given of his unqualified adherence to the constitutional system.

Mercantile letters from Havannah, dated February 15, were received yesterday. They contain accounts of the downfal of Iturbide, in Mexico, who, seeing himself pressed on all sides, and knowing that the indignation of the whole provinces was ready to burst forth, and that, moreover, the treasure he had rather robbed than amassed, for the payment of his troops and supporters, was expended, deemed it most prudent quietly to lay down the imperial purple and diadem, and withdraw to his own house as a private individual. These accounts were received from Vera Cruz, under date the 2d of February, and by the Spanish frigate Constitution, which was to leave Vera Cruz for Havanah in a few days, further particulars were expected. It had, however, been ascertained, that the Government formed immediately after the removal of Iturbide, was on the plan agreed upon at Iguala, when the revolution first commenced. The new Government had behaved with the greatest moderation to the fallen Emperor, not attempting to inflict any punishment upon him, notwithstanding the despotic manner in which he had exercised his power as long as he held it, and the great affliction into which he had plunged some of the first families of the country. Thus has ended the usurped authority of a man who sought to turn the whole merits and advantages of a revolution he once opposed, in the most strenuous and bloody manner, to his own advantage and that of his family.

A new method of taking altitudes at sea, when the horizon is invisible, has been invented by Mr. Adam, Rector of the Inverness Academy. In consequence of an application to the Admiralty, by Sir James Dunbar, of Boath, Bart. Captain R. N. for an opportunity to try this method on board one of his Majesty's ships, the Cherokee brig of war, commanded by Captain Keats, was, with their accustomed liberality and readiness to promote improvements in nautical science, immediately ordered on this service, and on the 22nd January last, sailed from Inverness with Mr. Adam on board. On passing down the Beauly Frith, the sun being invisible, we understand that Mr. Adam easily succeeded in determining the vertical angles contained between the horizon and the tops of the adjacent mountains seen at different distances from the ship; and that at night, while the horizon was invisible, he took altitudes of the moon, so as to distinguish single minutes in her varying altitudes, Captain Keats and the officers of the Cherokee expressed a very favourable opinion of the success of the method at sea, when the motion of the ship is not considerable, and anticipated that on land it might supercede the use of an artificial horizon. It is said that without affecting the ordinary method of observation, Mr. Adam's method admits of an easy application to the telescopes of the quadrants, sextants, and reflecting circles already in use; and that, when executed according to his directions by a skilful artist, he expects it will admit of a degree of accuracy, approaching nearly to single seconds. Mr. Adam's method, we are told, requires no allowance for dip, and, if necessary, might be employed to determine directly from observation, the quantity of dip due to the different altitudes of an observer above the surface of the sea. We are therefore glad to learn, that in prosecuting this subject, Mr. Adam has lately executed the model of a platforms suspended on gimbols, to be placed, when required, either in the main hatch-way, or near it on deck, by which, when taking altitudes, he expects to relieve the observer from all inconvenience arising from the violent pitching, rolling, or inclined motion of the ship in a rough sea, which sometimes, though but rarely, we believe, accompanies fog. Should Mr. Adam succeed in realizing these expectations, he will then have perfectly succeeded in accomplishing the solution of a problem of very considerable importance,—viz, in affording the means of taking correctly, at sea, the observations necessary to determine the latitude and longitude of a ship, when the horizon is either obscured by fog or concealed by land, which had hitherto, we believe, remained a desideratum in nautical science. —*Inverness Courier*

Cabriolets, like those used in Paris, are to be introduced in London in a few days. It is scarcely necessary to say that the Cabriolet is nothing more than our one horse chaise, with a hood as a shelter from the rain.—"The coachmen are to be seated," a correspondent informs us, "at a little distance from the passengers; and in order to render this circumstance palatable, the proprietors of the cabriolets set forth, that none but men of acknowledged good *character* shall be employed, who are also to be provided with decent clothes by their employers; likewise the men are to be *shaved* every morning, and compelled to have three clean shirts in a week. But the greatest attraction will be a saving of *four pence* in a mile. The proprietors of the Cabriolet not requiring more than eight pence per mile. Another advantage is, that the safety of the passengers has been considered, in fact if the horse should trip or even fall down, the person seated in the Cabriolet cannot be thrown out. With respect to being *hired*, they will take their *stands*, and have *numbers* similar to hackney coaches. In cases of emergency, in order to admit three persons, provided one of them can handle the reins, the coachman will ride behind.

GAMING HOUSES.

A recent transaction at a gaming house has thrown the west end of the town into a state of confusion, of which our more sober readers can have no idea. The determined conduct of the loser in taking away and examining the dice has led to the discovery of a system by which many individuals of respectability have been ruined. The dice, we understand, are exposed to the public at a shop in Bond Street. The house where this occurrence took place is not far removed from Piccadilly, and may be recognised from its commanding view of the Green Park. It was formerly known as W———'s subscription house, and it came into the hands of its present possessors in the year 1820. It was taken by a trio of sporting characters, who agreed to retain the original subscribers, and received the privilege of introducing their own friends. *Rouge et Noir* was excluded, but a French hazard table was set up, around which was nightly collected the greater part of the young men of fashion about town, and immense sums of money lost to the table. The regular advantage to the bank at this game is equal to a small per centage, but the winnings of the house regularly amounted to a considerable dividend of the stake. Astonishment was frequently expressed at the runs of luck, as they were called, of the bank; but such is the infatuation of play, that the frequenters still continued to lose night after night, deluded by the elegance of the accommodation —the apparent respectability of the concern, and the insinuating name of Subscription House. A few Nobles of the land, some characters of the turf, who are supposed so sharp on all points, as well as an host of idle young men, have in turn been sufferers. To give an instance; —one night last season a certain Noble Lord lost L. 8000; a gentleman well known at Tattersall's L. 15,000; and a commoner who has lately created a sensation by an excursion with a lovely brunette, L. 11, 000. This was one night's profit. The concern went on with equal prosperity for two seasons, realizing, it is said, over L. 250, 000, which the three partners divided. One of the three partners retired at the commencement of this season; and we understand that law proceedings are commenced against the others, for the recovery of large sums, since the discovery of the dice with unequal sides. The principal, it is said, has left town for the Continent, to avoid the consequence of an investigation. One of them, Mr. A. was a few years since a waiter and marker of a billiard table at the Smyrna Coffeehouse, in St. James's Street; another, Mr. C., was formerly a fishmonger in a small way, and acquired money by successful betting on the turf. The principal and master-hand of the concern, Mr. S. T., was at one time a partner in a mercantile house in the city, which became bankrupt. He was arrested, and lived in the rules of the King's Bench for some time, in great distress. He contrived to open, five years since, with the assistance of a friend, a *Rouge et Noir* house, on a small scale in Pall Mall, whence he removed to a larger concern, in the same street, nearer to St. James's. Here his success was beyond precedent, and in a short time his profits amounted to L. 70, 000. With that sum he undertook the management of the subscription house in Piccadilly, where profits were realized to a very large extent, and which might have gone on but for the discovery of the unequal dice, which has broken up his trade. —*Morning Paper.*

The title of Sir Walter Scott's new Novel is *Quentin Durward*. The scene we understand is occasionally in France.

APRIL 1, 1823.

A STORY FOR THE AUTHOR OF WAVERLEY, AND THE MELO DRAMATISTS.—A very curious circumstance occurred yesterday morning, which has more the appearance of romance than of serious truth, and yet we are assured the latter characteristic may be applied to it. Many of our readers may have seen in "Blackner's History of Nottingham," an account of a cave which runs under a hill called Dog-kennel-hill, on the west side of the road leading from Mary's workhouse to the Gallows-hill. This cave, which is the largest in the town, nearly 200 yards long, and supported by numerous pillars of the native rock, was hewn out by one James Ross; and into its recesses the light of the sun has never yet entered. The corporation, pursuing some plans of improvement they have in view, have discharged the inhabitants of the rock houses near it, and on Wednesday a man attempted to explore the mysteries of the cavern, and after remaining in it nearly five hours was conducted out on paying a sum of money to somebody he met therein, who seemed well acquainted with its secret labyrinths. Two individuals in the town heard of this circumstance and determined to explore it, and having provided themselves with lights, they entered about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Their lights, however, only served to render the surrounding gloom more visible, and when nearly bewildered, a man accosted them with a light in his hand, who, in the most courteous manner, offered himself as their conductor; they trusted themselves to his guidance, and in a short time he led them to a place, where they discovered five men sitting round a light, and playing at cards on the ground! Their conductor asked if they wished to go back again, and, of course, they replied in the affirmative, and he led them away, but they were soon attacked by a gang of ruffians, most probably the same that they had seen playing at cards, by whom the lights were put out, and one of them was beaten in a shameful manner. The other escaped in the dark, and hid himself. The first man, despairing of life, offered all the money he had if they would let him go; they then led him to the side of a hole, reputed to be fifteen feet deep, and filled with water, and then demanded the fulfilment of his promise. Under the apprehension that he would be killed, or thrown into the water and drowned, he gave up his money, and they pointed to a light at a distance, by following which, they told him he would obtain his liberty. He did so, and escaped; but found himself considerably hurt by the rough treatment he had received. His more fortunate companion, who had followed at a distance, escaped also, and without injury.—*Nottingham Review*, of Friday

---

TWENTY-NINTH

Calcutta Lottery.

SEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING,
SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1823.

PRIZES.

No. 3526 Prize of 2,000 Sa. Rs.
Nos. 2499 4378 Prizes of 1,000 Rs. each.
Nos. 1169 1497 3447 4183 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each,

EIGHTH DAY'S DRAWING,
TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1823.

PRIZES.

No. 2694 Prize of 10 000 Sa. Rs.
No. 5140 Prize of 5,000 Sa. Rs.
Nos. 369 2859 Prizes of 2,000 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 1063 3542 3709 4308 5787 Prizes of 1000 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 802 1712 2388 3762 4004 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.

BOMBAY:—PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY *SHREECHRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE PURVOE*, No. 1, CHURCH GATE STREET.

from Oporto by Sault, in order to destroy Amarante's corps, and open a communication through Tras os Montes with the French in Gallicia and Leon.

† The 5th Cacadores is one of the Tras os Montes corps and the men are all natives of the districts of Miranda and Moncorvo; where Amarante's influence is very slight.